

The Hongkong Telegraph.

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

NEW SERIES No. 4902

英一千九百零六年六月八日

THURSDAY, JULY 20 1905.

四月廿二日

英一千九百零六年七月十二日

\$30 PER ANNUM.
SINGLE COPY, 10 CENTS.

Banks.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....\$10,000,000
RESERVE FUND.....\$10,000,000
Sterling Reserve.....\$10,000,000
Silver Reserve.....\$8,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS \$10,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:

H. A. W. SLADE, Esq., Chairman.
A. HAUTP, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
Hon. C. W. Dickson, H. Schubart, Esq.
E. Goetz, Esq.
G. H. Medhurst, Esq.
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
F. Salinger, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER:
Hongkong—J. R. M. SMITH.
MANAGER:
Shanghai—H. E. R. HUNTER.

London Bankers—London and County Banking Company, Limited.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED:
On Current Account at the rate of a per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:
For 3 months, 2½ per cent. per annum.
For 6 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months, 4 per cent. per annum.
J. R. M. SMITH,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 17th May, 1905. [22]

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
J. R. M. SMITH,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1905. [23]

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

FISCAL AGENTS OF THE UNITED STATES IN CHINA, THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS AND THE REPUBLIC OF PANAMA.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS AUTHORIZED.....\$10,000,000
CAPITAL PAID UP.....\$10,000,000
RESERVE FUND.....\$10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:
NEW YORK.

LONDON OFFICE:
THREADNEEDLE HOUSE, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS:
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, LIMITED.

UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK, LTD.

BRITISH LINEN COMPANY BANK.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS ARE OPERATED WORLDWIDE.

THE Corporation transacts every Description of Banking and Exchange Business, receives Money in Current Account and accepts Fixed Deposits at Rates which may be ascertained on application.

CHARLES R. SCOTT,
Manager,

20, Des Vaux Road,
Hongkong, 26th May, 1905. [24]

HONGKONG, 18th May, 1905. [24]

THE DEUTSCH ASIATISCHE BANK.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL.....\$1,750,000

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS: BERLIN.

BRANCHES: Berlin, Tientsin.

London Bankers: M. & J. ROBERTSON & SONS, UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK, LTD.

DEUTSCHE BANK (BERLIN), LONDON AGENCY

DIREKTION DER DISCONTO GESELLSCHAFT.

INTEREST allowed on Current Account.

DEPOSITS received on terms which may be learned on application. Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

HUGO SUTER,
Sub-Manager.

Hongkong, 17th July, 1905. [25]

JAPAN COALS.

THE MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA

(MITSUI & Co.)

HEAD OFFICE: 1, SURUGA-CHO, TOKYO.

LONDON BRANCH: 34, LIME STREET, E.C.

HONGKONG BRANCH: PRINCE'S BUILDINGS, ICE HOUSE STREET.

OTHER OFFICES:

New York, San Francisco, Hamburg, Bombay, Singapore, Sourabaya, Manila, Amoy,

Shanghai, Chefoo, Tientsin, Newchow, Port Arthur, Seoul, Chemulpo, Yokohama,

Yokosuka, Nagoya, Osaka, Kobe, Maizuru, Kurio, Shimonesaki, Moji, Wakamatsu,

Karatsu, Nagasaki, Kitakyushu, Sasebo, Mikaze, Hakodate, Taipeh, &c.

Telegraphic Address: "MITSUI" (A.B.O. and A1 Codes).

CONTRACTORS OF COAL to the Imperial Japanese Navy and arsenals and the State Railways; Principal Railway Companies and Industrial Works; Home and Foreign Mail and Freight Steamers.

SOLE PROPRIETORS of the Famous Miike, Tagawa, Yamano and Ida Coal Mines; and

SOLE AGENTS for Fujishima, Hakoku, Hondo, Ichimura, Kanada, Mameda, Marouna,

Onoura, Oisumi, Susahara, Tsubakino, Yoshinotani, Yoshio, Yonokibara and other Coals.

S. MINAMI, Manager, Hongkong.

HONGKONG HIGH-LEVEL TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED,

IN LIQUIDATION.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m. to 7.30 a.m. ... Every 30 minutes.

7.30 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. ... Every 10 minutes.

8.00 a.m. to 8.30 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes.

8.30 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. ... Every 10 minutes.

9.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes.

11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.

12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.

1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.

1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.

2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.

3.30 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.

5.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.

NIGHT CARS.

Extra cars at 11.30 and 11.45 p.m.

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the Company's Office, ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS,

Des Vaux Road Central, Hongkong.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,

Liquidators.

Hongkong, 26th July, 1905. [26]

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1880.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED\$18,000,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP\$14,000,000
CAPITAL UNCALLED\$6,000,000
RESERVE FUND\$9,720,000

Head Office:—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies:
TOKIO. NEW YORK.
NAGASAKI. HONOLULU.
LYONS. SHANGHAI.
SAN FRANCISCO. NEWCHWANG.
BOMBAY. MUKDEN.
TIENTSIEN. PORT ARTHUR.
PEKING. CHEFOO.
KOBE. DALNY.

LONDON BANKERS:
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LTD.
HARRIS' BANK, LTD.
THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK, LTD.

HONGKONG BRANCH—INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.

On fixed deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent.

6 " 4 "
3 " 3 "

TAKEO TAKAMICHI,
Manager.

Hongkong, 23rd May, 1905. [20]

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.
HEAD OFFICE:—LONDON.

CAPITAL PAID-UP\$800,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHARE-HOLDERS\$800,000
RESERVE FUND\$875,000

INTEREST ALLOWED ON CURRENT ACCOUNT AT THE RATE OF 2 PER CENT. PER ANNUM ON THE DAILY BALANCES.

On Fixed Deposits for 12 months, 4 per cent.

6 " 3 "
3 " 2 "

T. P. COCHRANE,
Manager.

Hongkong, 18th May, 1905. [24]

THE DEUTSCH ASIATISCHE BANK.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL.....\$1,750,000

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Hongkong, 17th July, 1905. [25]

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OTHER OFFICES:

New York, San Francisco, Hamburg, Bombay, Singapore, Sourabaya, Manila, Amoy,

Shanghai, Chefoo, Tientsin, Newchow, Port Arthur, Seoul, Chemulpo, Yokohama,

Yokosuka, Nagoya, Osaka, Kobe, Maizuru, Kurio, Shimonesaki, Moji, Wakamatsu,

Karatsu, Nagasaki, Kitakyushu, Sasebo, Mikaze, Hakodate, Taipeh, &c.

Telegraphic Address: "MITSUI" (A.B.O. and A1 Codes).

CONTRACTORS OF COAL to the Imperial Japanese Navy and arsenals and the State Railways; Principal Railway Companies and Industrial Works; Home and Foreign Mail and Freight Steamers.

SOLE PROPRIETORS of the Famous Miike, Tagawa, Yamano and Ida Coal Mines; and

SOLE AGENTS for Fujishima, Hakoku, Hondo, Ichimura, Kanada, Mameda, Marouna,

Onoura, Oisumi, Susahara, Tsubakino, Yoshinotani, Yoshio, Yonokibara and other Coals.

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9.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes.

11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.

12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.

Shipping—Steamers.**HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO AND WEST RIVER STEAMERS.**

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

S.S. "HONAM,"	2,363 tons	Captain H. D. Jones.
"POWAN,"	2,338 "	G. F. Morrison, R.N.R.
"FATSHAN,"	2,360 "	R. D. Thomas.
"HANKOW,"	3,073 "	C. V. Lloyd.
"KINSHAN,"	1,995 "	J. J. Lossius.

Departures from HONGKONG to CANTON daily at 8.30 A.M. (Sunday excepted), 9 P.M. and 10.30 P.M. (Saturday excepted).

Departures from CANTON to HONGKONG daily at 8.30 A.M., 3 P.M. and 6 P.M. (Sunday excepted).

These Steamers, carrying His Majesty's Mails, are the largest and fastest on the River, Special attention is drawn to their Superior Saloon and Cabin accommodation.

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.**HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.**

S.S. "HEUNGSHAN,"	1,998 tons	Captain W. E. Clarke.
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Departures from Hongkong to Macao on week days about 2 P.M. (See special Summer Time-table). Departures on Sundays at Noon.

Departures from Macao to Hongkong daily at 8 A.M.

CANTON-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "LUNGSHAN,"	219 tons	Captain T. Hamlin.
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This steamer leaves Canton for Macao every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at about 8.30 A.M.; and leaves Macao for Canton every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at about 8 A.M.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE H.K., C. AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.**THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD., AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.****CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.**

S.S. "SAINAM,"	588 tons	Captain W. A. Valentine.
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"NANNING,"	569 "	C. Butchart.
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One of the above steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at about 8 A.M. calling at Yunki, Mahing, Kumchuk, Kau-Kong, Samshui, Howlik, Shiu-Hing, Luk-Po, Luk-Tu, Lo-Ting-Hau, Tak-Hing, Doshing and Fong-Chuen. Departures, from Wuchow for Canton calling at the above ports every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at about 8.30 A.M.

FARES.—Canton to Wuchow.....Single \$15.00. Return \$25.00.

Canton to Tak-Hing.....Single \$12.50. Return \$21.00.

Canton to Samshui.....Single \$7.50.

The above vessels have superior Saloon and Cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Meals charged extra.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

18, Bank Buildings, Queen's Road Central, opposite the Hongkong Hotel

Or of BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Agents, CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1905.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COY'S ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.**THE FAST ROUTE BETWEEN CHINA, JAPAN AND EUROPE, VIA CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.****(CALLING AT SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KORE, YOKOHAMA & VICTORIA, B.C. SAVING 1 TO 7 DAYS ACROSS THE PACIFIC.****PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.—(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION)**

Steamers. Tons Commanders. Sailing Dates.

R.M.S. "EMPEROR OF CHINA" 6,000, R. Archibald, R.N.R., WEDNESDAY, 2nd Aug.

"ATHENIAN" 2,149, R. Robinson, R.N.R., WEDNESDAY, 9th Aug.

"EMPEROR OF INDIA" 6,000, R. E. Beetham, R.N.R., WEDNESDAY, 23rd Aug.

"TARTAR" 4,435, W. Davison, R.N.R., WEDNESDAY, 13th Sept.

"EMPEROR OF JAPAN" 6,000, R. Pybus, R.N.R., WEDNESDAY, 20th Sept.

Hongkong to London, 1st Class, \$12.50. 2nd St. Lawrence £60. 1/4 New York £6.

Hongkong to London, Intermediate on Steamers, and 1st Class Rail.....\$40. " £42.

THE magnificent Twin-screw "EMPEROR" Steamships pass through the famous INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and usually make the voyage YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER (B.C.) in 12 DAYS, and make connection with the PALatial OVERLAND TRAINS FROM THE PACIFIC TO THE ATLANTIC WITHOUT CHANGE.

R.M.S. "TARTAR" and "ATHENIAN" carry "Intermediate" Passengers only at Intermediate rates, affording superior accommodation for that class.

Passengers Booked through to all principal points and AROUND THE WORLD.

SPECIAL RATES (First class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of Chinese and Japanese Governments.

For further information, Maps, Guides, Hand Books, Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to

D. E. BROWN, General Agent,

10, Pedder Street, Hongkong, 12th July, 1905.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.**DEUTSCHE DIENST.**

(Taking Charge at HAMBURG, ANTWERP, AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM, COPENHAGEN, LISBON, Oporto, LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, TRIESTE, GENOA, PORTS IN THE LEVANTINE, BLACK SEA AND MEDITERRANEAN PORTS; NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS)

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

STEAMERS. DESTINATIONS. SAILING DATES.

ACILIA (Calling at SPORE, PENANG & COLOMBO) 2nd August. Freight.

HAVRE AND HAMBURG. Schilke 2nd August. Freight.

SPEZIA (Calling at SPORE, PENANG & COLOMBO) 14th August. Freight.

Ehlers 14th August. Freight.

SAMBIA (Calling at SPORE, PENANG & COLOMBO) 23rd August. Freight.

Lüding 23rd August. Freight.

RHENANIA (Calling at SPORE, PENANG & COLOMBO) 6th Sept. Freight.

Förck 6th Sept. Passengers.

SCANDIA (Calling at SPORE, PENANG & COLOMBO) 29th Sept. Freight and Passengers.

v. Doeben 29th Sept. Passengers.

SILESIA (Calling at SPORE, PENANG & COLOMBO) 4th October. Freight and Passengers.

Bable 4th October. Passengers.

VANDALIA (Calling at SPORE, PENANG & COLOMBO) about beginning of Oct. Freight.

Hesse with liberty to call at the Malabar coast. Freight.

* Special attention of intending Passengers is drawn to the splendid accommodation of this steamer. Saloon and cabins amidships. Lighted throughout by Electricity.

Duly qualified Doctor and Stewardesses are carried.

For further particulars, apply to

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,

HONGKONG OFFICE,

No. 10, Queen's Building.

Hongkong, 20th July, 1905.

D. NOMA, TATTOOER

60, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

THE Public are informed that my Parlours are open from 9 A.M. all day. My 32 years' experience in TATTOOING is a guarantee of good work and prompt execution. My Colours are absolutely fast and perfectly harmless, and produce a charming effect not attained by any other, as their composition is only known to me. H. R. H. The Duke of York, and H. I. H. The Emperor of Russia, both honoured me with their patronage; besides many others of High Rank. Prices Moderate and satisfaction guaranteed as attested by 3,700 Recommendations which I have received from all sources.

Hongkong, 16th November, 1904.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

EUROPEAN LINE.**STEAM FOR**

SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUZZ, PORT SAID, NAPLES, GENOA,

ANTWERP, BREMEN/HAMBURG; PORTS IN THE LEVANTE, BLACK SEA AND BALTIc PORTS;

ALSO

LONDON, NEW YORK, BOSTON, BALTIMORE, NEW ORLEANS, GALVESTON,

AND SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS;

Steamers will call at GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON to land Passengers

and Luggage.

N.B.—Cargo can be taken on through Bills of Lading for the Principal Places in Russia.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.**(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)****STEAMERS.****SAILING DATES.**

SCHARNHORST WEDNESDAY, 2nd August.

PRINZ HEINRICH WEDNESDAY, 16th August.

PRINZ EITEL FR. EDRICH WEDNESDAY, 30th August.

PREUSSEN WEDNESDAY, 13th September.

ROON WEDNESDAY, 27th September.

BAYERN WEDNESDAY, 11th October.

ZIETEN WEDNESDAY, 25th October.

PRINZESS ALICE WEDNESDAY, 8th November.

SACHSEN WEDNESDAY, 22nd November.

PRINZ REGENT LUITPOLD WEDNESDAY, 6th December.

PRINZ HEINRICH WEDNESDAY, 20th December.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 2nd day of August, 1905, at Noon, the Steamship SCHARNHORST, Captain L. Maas, with MAILED, PASSENGERS, SPECIE and CARGO, will leave this Port as above, Calling at NAPLES and GENOA.

Shipping Orders will be granted till Noon, on MONDAY, the 31st July, Cargo and Specie will be received on Board until 5 P.M., on TUESDAY, the 1st August, and Parcels will be received at the Agency's Office until Noon, on TUESDAY, the 1st August.

Contents of Packages are required. No Parcel Receipts will be signed for less than \$2.50 and Parcels should not exceed Two Cubic Feet in Measurement.

The Steamer has splendid Accommodation and carries a Doctor and Stewardess.

Linen can be washed on board.

JAPAN-CHINA-AUSTRALIA LINE, VIA NEW GUINEA.

STEAM FOR FRIEDRICH-WILHELMSHAFEN, HERBERTSHOEHE, MATUPI, BRISBANE, SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.**(Subject to alteration.)**

STEAMERS. TONE. SAILING DATES.

PRINZ WALDEMAR 3,227 TUESDAY, 25th July.

PRINZ SIGISMUND 3,302 TUESDAY, 22nd August.

WILLEHAD 4,761 TUESDAY, 19th September.

ON TUESDAY, the 25th July, 1905, at Noon, the Steamship PRINZ WALDEMAR, Captain C. Woltemans, with MAILED, Passengers and Cargo, will leave this port as above.

The steamer has splendid accommodation and carries a Doctor and a Stewardess.

Intimation.

**WM. POWELL,
LIMITED.**
—ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.—
Des Vaux Road.

LADIES'
DEPARTMENT.

NEW
LACES
and
LACE
COLLARS.

LINEN DRILL DUCK
MOTOR TAMS
for
LAUNCH & PICNIC
WEAR.

TRIMMED
and
UNTRIMMED
MILLINERY
in large variety.

A FINE STOCK
of
WHITE
CANVAS,
WHITE KID,
BLACK GLACE
and
BROWN GLACE
WALKING
SHOES.
Also
WHITE AND TAN
TENNIS
SHOES,

At Moderate Prices.

Wm. POWELL, Ltd.,
HONG KONG.

Hongkong, 20th July, 1905.

Intimations.**OF THE MUTILITUDES**

who have used it, or are now using it, we have never heard of any one who have been disappointed in it. No claims are made for it except those which are amply justified by experience. In commanding it to the afflicted we simply point to its record. It has done great things, and it is certain to continue the excellent work. There is—wé may honestly affirm—no medicine which can be used with greater and more reasonable faith and confidence. It nourishes and keeps up the strength during those periods when the appetite fails and food cannot be digested. To guard against imitations and substitutions, our "trade mark" is put on every bottle of "Wampole's Preparation," and without it none is genuine. It is palatable as honey and contains the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphite and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. Taken before meals it creates an appetite, aids digestion, renews vital power, drives out disease germs, makes the blood rich, red and full of constructive elements, and gives back to the pleasures and labours of the world many who had abandoned hope. Dr. S. H. McCoy, of Canada, says: "I testify with pleasure to its unlimited usefulness as a tissue builder." Its curative powers can always be relied upon. It makes a new era in medicine beneficial from the first dose and represents effective medical treatment of the twentieth century. "You can trust it as the Ivy does the Oak." One bottle convinces. Watch carefully against imitations. At all chemists here and throughout the world.

GOING TO THE DOGS?

"That the British Empire will decay like the great Empires of antiquity" is a motion upon which no debating society has omitted to sharpen its talents. But that the organism in question will be knocked into fragments by "a sledge-hammer push from a great Power" is a harsher proposition, unredeemed for the patriotic soul by the soothing sense of remoteness and the philosophic melancholy of August comparisons. This is the verdict, however, of "A German Resident" who contributes "Some Candid Impressions of England" to the "National Review," and whose remarks upon our ways and works have all the stinging freshness of those invigorating breezes that reach us from across the North Sea. Our Teutonic friend has done his work after the exuberant fashion of the Continental cartoonist, with an approving chuckle, we may guess, from the editor of our yellow-covered contemporary at the chance of our shock to the lethargic nerves of a self-complacent public. Here and there the picture is over-drawn so as to imperil its effect. It may be possible to prove the weakness of the Empire, but not by ignoring the fact that it has a Navy. It may be fair to say that our Army is "recruited only by the pressure of hunger," but all the same, there were plenty of volunteers for South Africa; and if our arms did get into a temporary tangle in that part of the world, there is another Great Power which is not giving a very brilliant exhibition against its barbarian neighbours next-door. But the best use of an indictment of this kind is to stimulate reflection rather than repartee: *far est ab hoste docri—hostis*, as our friends on the German press will not require to be told, meaning a foreigner and not necessarily an enemy. "A German Resident" makes one or two shrewd hits in advancing his thesis that we are destined to destruction, and that, simply because of our lack of patriotic spirit. Were we really devoted, he says, to the preservation of our country and its possessions, we should not procrastinate in the necessary preparations for their security. He that wills the end wills the means. The theory that after drifting along carelessly in times of peace we shall burst into a tremendous explosion of patriotism in the hour of danger he receives with derision. "A nation which has not character enough" and strength of will enough to make proper preparations "for war, with the small amount of personal discomfort" and sacrifice which they involve, will certainly be found "wanting in patriotism and devotion when the actual emergency comes." — *W.M.* — *With Justice six years after Colenso our progress towards military efficiency is still slow and not so very sure, and that no one knows where the men are to come from for that much-discussed Armageddon of the North-West Frontier. And there is no unfairness in the taunting words, "You are always deriding the unpreparedness of Russia, but you forget that the Russian artillery would crush your obsolete guns in the first engagement."*

The cardinal defect in our national system, as we might expect a German to declare, is the lack of military service by the nation at large. We need not go over the arguments for and against that innovation, which has so recently received the endorsement of a Royal Commission. Our censor, of course, maintains the familiar view that it would produce not only a better army, but a more efficient people. But there is fresh food for thought in his contention that our aversion from "militarism" has none of the moral qualities with which our self-distrust endows it, but is merely a hypocritical cloak for a selfish and lazy inclination. There is good occasion here, perhaps, for dealing frankly with our national conscience. Do we honestly fear that national service would lower our ideals, or tempt us into rash and uncalled-for adventure in arms? Can we sincerely convince ourselves that it is a "burden" upon Continental peoples? Can we deny to it the credit of being a valuable social discipline and a means of physical development such as in some directions our democracy seriously and urgently requires? Or is our sanctimonious opposition merely a confirmation of our critic's ill opinion when he says, "The ideal of the majority of your voters seems to be a fat, rich, lazy nation, which cannot protect itself, and does not want to do so?" After answering these interrogations, one might profitably follow the further course of the indictment, which alludes to our lop-sided education, our thoughtless extravagance, our wasteful and haphazard municipal government, the unreality of so much of our politics, and the purposeless, gambling, drinking, and uninteresting life of the working-classes. In a general tirade of this kind truth must necessarily be mixed with a great deal of exaggeration. But one question of distinct actuality is raised, at any rate, by "A German Resident": "We are calling everywhere for efficiency—for the assistance of the expert and the strong man. We are able to discover him in those regions of the Empire where he can work in comparative freedom from popular control. All the world is ready to admire our Cursons and Kitchens, our Cromers and Milners. 'You succeed, in India and Egypt, where your men of character govern, and you fail at home, where your men of character are powerless before the characterless mob.' That is to express both cause and effect, with controversial licence, in their extreme form. But that there is something corresponding to both in the present stage of British development is a truth of which it is no disservice to remind us.—P. M. G.

**STREET INDEX,
SECOND EDITION,**

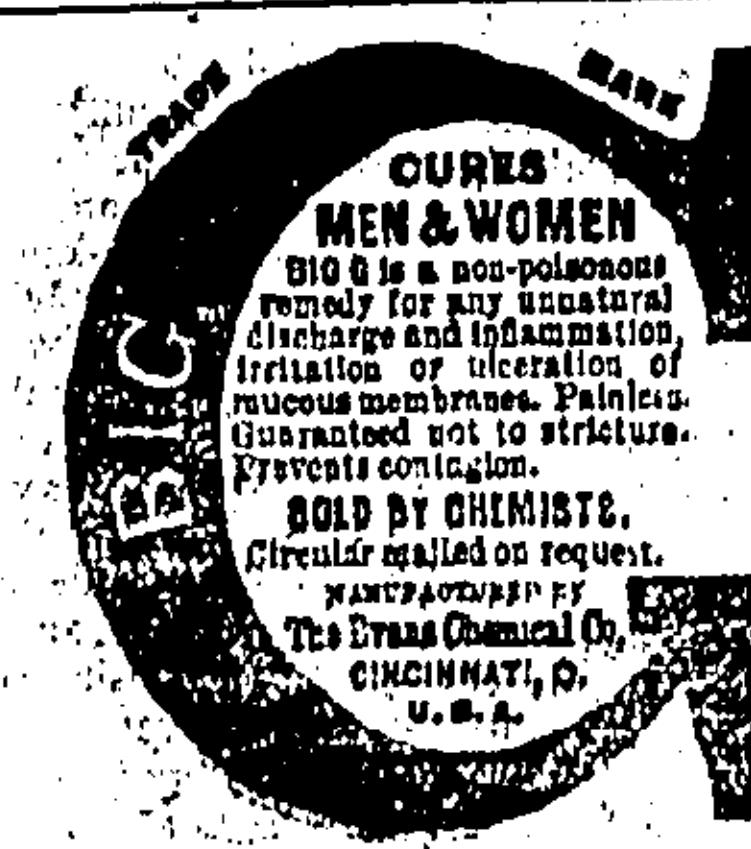
REVISED UP TO DATE,
by
ARTHUR CHAPMAN,
Government Assessor.

Now in print and will be published in August
Orders should be sent early to
THE GOVERNMENT ASSESSOR,
The Treasury;
or
NORONHA & COMPANY,
Government Printers.
Hongkong, 18th July, 1905. [733]

THE CLUB LUSITANO, LTD.**NOTICE.**

THE Certificate No. 147 for 20 Shares in the above Company numbered 54 to 56, 59 and 60, 63 and 64, 87 and 88, 140, and 178 to 187 all inclusive, standing in the Register of Shareholders in the name of ANTONIO SIMPLICIO GOMES, Junior, having been lost; Notice is hereby given that a Duplicate Certificate for the said Twenty Shares will be issued at the expiration of one calendar month from the date of this notice, and that the Original Certificate will, unless produced within that period, be hereafter held by this Company as null and void.

By Order,
H. M. BASTO,
Acting Hon. Secretary,
Club Lusitano, Ltd.
Hongkong, 24th June, 1905. [681]

**A MUD VOLCANO.****SIGHT IN BRITISH NORTH BORNEO.**

The island of Likiman, about three miles in circumference, lies some twenty miles due North of Sandakan town. For some months, says the *B. N. B. Herald*, native reports have been current of a huge marine monster—a kind of octopus—which had made this island a place of recreation. The monster was minutely described as to size, appearance and habits, and was said to burrow deeply into the heart of the island and throw up mud and water. He had also made a track from the sea to his hole.

Remembering the occurrence of a mud eruption on the island some years ago, it was not hard to put two and two together, and as the *Petrel* was in the vicinity, the Governor ordered her to anchor off the island for the night so that he might make an examination of the phenomenon.

While still some distance off a long streak could be seen rising from the peak down to the sea, and on approaching nearer, the hilly part of the island presented the appearance of having been recently the scene of a jungle fire, while the number of fallen and broken trees bore evidence of the typhoon of 31st October last. While waiting for the sun to go down, we were regaled by the native Captain of the *Petrel* with a story of how Mr. R. M. Little, years ago, had landed on the same island, on a calm sunny day; how one of his orders had founded on the hill a bottle containing an oily liquid which he had brought off to the ship; how a great storm had immediately sprung up from nowhere, and how the sailors, discovering that the bottle contained Balasac oil, a potent drug used in the practice of the Black Art, had thrown it overboard, whereupon the storm ceased as if by magic, and the sun again shone out upon a waveless sea.

Landing on the south side of the island, we ascended the 'streak,' which proved to be a river of hardened mud, sun-dried and cracked till it bore the appearance of a glacier of grey mud, complete with its crevasses and boulders, lacking only the moraines, and the exhilarating Glacier air to make the resemblance complete. At its lower end, where it debouched into the sea a good quarter of a mile from its source, the mud-river was perhaps 150 feet broad, narrowing as we ascended to 80 feet. At its highest point—too feet above sea level—where it emerged from the crater, it appeared to have cut through the solid soil, which stood upon each side a good eight or ten feet above the surface of the mud, which was freely strewn with small blocks of grey sandstone. The edges of these blocks were in many cases as sharp as those of newly broken road-metal. The crater itself, a depression about 30' across, was just strong enough to bear the weight of a man, but giving slightly as one walked over it, thus indicating that it was merely a crust. In the very centre was a small pool of liquid mud, into which a long stick was thrust without finding bottom. Around the crater rose the walls of mud, ten to fifteen feet high, with large blocks of sandstone, and rocks bearing streaks of quartz, perched in such position as proved that they must have been buried into the air by the force of the eruption, and dropped into their present positions. Natives speak of a smell of sulphur, but this we failed to detect, though the heat rising from the surface of the mud was certainly somewhat greater than one would expect to have been caused by the sun, even after a hot day. The island gives evidence of at least two eruptions, the latter, of very recent occurrence, having spread a layer of lighter coloured mud over part of the older stream. The latter outburst must, however, have been of a comparatively mild nature, for the upper layer appears to be not more than a foot thick, and does not reach more than half way down the hill, while the older mud stands at the shore, where the sea has eaten into it, a wall some six feet high. Smaller streams, branching from the main river, run into the sea both to the East and West, and the trees in the deltas, as well as along the banks of the mud river are withered, or dead from the heat of the eruptions.

Dentistry.**THE AMERICAN SYSTEM****OF****DENTISTRY.**

M. H. CUAUN, D. D. S.,
37, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG,
From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.
Hongkong, 4th June, 1905. [67]

TSIN TING.**LATEST METHODS OF DENTISTRY.****STUDIO AT NO. 14, D'AGUILAR STREET.****REASONABLE FEES.****Consultation Free.****Hongkong, 10th July, 1905. [66]****JUST UNPACKED.**

A CONSIGNMENT OF THE WELL-KNOWN PLASMON BISCUITS. They contain 30 per cent. of Plasmon and are more easily digested and afford greater nourishment and sustenance than any other. Plasmon raises the actual flesh forming value of food to a high and trustworthy degree. They are made in four varieties:

SWEET, PLAIN (UNWHEATENED), WHOLEMEAL, AND CELERY.

H. RUTTONJEE,
Hongkong and Kowloon.
Hongkong, 3rd July, 1905. [68]

Consignees.**NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.****THE P. & O. S. N. Co's Steamer****"MALACCA"****FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, MALTA,
PORT SAID, SUZU, COLOMBO
AND STRAITS.**

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godown at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

This vessel brings on cargo:

From London, &c., ex S.S. *Moldavia*.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 4 P.M., TO-DAY.

Goods not cleared by the 25th instant, at 4 P.M., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godown for examination by the Consignees and the Company's representative at an appointed hour.

All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognized.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godown.

L. S. LEWIS,
Acting Superintendent.
Hongkong, 19th July, 1905. [62]

**NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN
IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.****NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.****THE Steamship****"PRINZ HEINRICH"**

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the Godown of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Limited, Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 10 A.M., TO-MORROW.

No claim will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 23rd instant will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godown, where they will be examined on MONDAY, the 24th instant, at 9.30 A.M.

All Claims must reach us before the 29th instant, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

MELCHERS & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 17th July, 1905. [63]

**COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.****NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.****CONSIGNEES**

of Cargo from London ex s.s. *Crimea* and *Medoc*, from Havre ex s.s. *Medoc*, and from Bordeaux ex s.s. *Ville de Marseille*, in connection with above Steamer, are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being landed and stored at their risks into the Godown of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Limited, at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before 2 P.M., TO-PAY, requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned. Goods remaining unclaimed after TUESDAY, the 18th July, at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All claim must be sent in to me on or before the 18th July, or they will not be recognized.

All damaged packages will be examined on TUESDAY, the 18th July, at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Agent.

Hongkong, 11th July, 1905. [67]

BOSTON STEAMSHIP COMPANY.**NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.****STEAMSHIP "SHAWMUT"**

FROM TACOMA, VICTORIA, YOKOHAMA, KOBE, MOJI, SHANGHAI
AND MANILA.

The above Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for Countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED, Agents.

Hongkong, 16th July, 1905. [68]

AN APPEAL.

THE SUPERIORITES of the ITALIAN CONVENT, CALIFORNIA ROAD, beg most respectfully to APPEAL to the Residents of Hongkong and the Coast Ports, for their kind patronage and support, and desire to state that they will be pleased to receive orders for all kinds of NEEDLE WORK.

Intimations.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1841.

WINE AND SPIRIT
MERCHANTS.

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

SHERRIES.

BOTTLED BY
GEO. G. SANDEMANN SONS &
CO., LTD.

(Per dozen.)

Light Dry	\$13.00
Solera	18.00
Very Pale Dry	18.00
Full Golden	21.00
Pale Dry Nutty	24.00
Fine Old Brown	36.00

A. S. WATSON & Co.,
LIMITED.

Agents in Hongkong and South China for

SANDEMANN'S WINES.
ESTABLISHED 1841.

Hongkong, 22nd June, 1905.

MARRIAGE.

On 8th July, at the Union Church, Shanghai, AXEL EDWARD KINDBEAD, I. M. Customs, to JANE ELIZABETH TINGLE, of Heckmondwike, England.

DEATHS.

On 7th July, at the General Hospital, Shanghai, ANNA MAERTENS, aged 64 years.

On the 10th July, at Shanghai, Guglielmo Valenza, age 18 years.

On 12th July at the General Hospital, Shanghai, A. CAMPBELL, late Engineer, I. C. S. Tai-sang.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

A HONGKONG BANKRUPTCY.

HOW CANTON LOTTERIES WERE FINANCED.

Li Yan was this morning sentenced by Mr. G. N. Orme to two months' hard labour for uttering counterfeit coins, and fined \$20 for being in possession of more than five, to wit, seven twenty-cent pieces.

MR. Pokotilloff explained to the high officials at Peking that Russia's real motive for making peace was her pity for the sufferings of the Chinese in Manchuria, at which the native papers smile.

The British squadron, comprising the flagship Glory, the cruisers Andromeda, Astrea, Bonaventure, and Bogue, and the destroyers Whiting, Handy, Fume, Otter, and Vixen, arrived at Chefoo on the 10th.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, JULY 20, 1905.

PACIFIC TRADE TO CHINA.

Some of the leading journals of the Pacific slope are gradually beginning to realize that there are two sides to the question of excluding the Chinese from United States soil. If there is a danger at all in the immigration of Chinese, under moderate restrictions, that danger affects the workers of the Western States more than any other section of America. And trading on that fact an agitation has been created and fostered by a few so-called public-spirited individuals against the admission of the Chinese labourer, merchant, or scholar to American territory.

The Government at Washington, willing to gratify the wishes of a handful of bigots, drafted the Chinese Exclusion Treaty with the result that the fat was in the fire. The growing trade of the Western States with China was overlooked at first, but now that the independent and patriotic action of China's merchants is apparent, and the harm which may accrue to American trade vaguely realized, there is a decided movement among the thinking men of the West to call a halt in the matter of the Exclusion Treaty. One of the San Francisco papers, which is foremost in directing attention to the danger of alienating the trade of the Pacific coast with China, points to the American goods which find their way into China through Amoy, in support of its policy of *festina lente* so far as legislation against Chinese immigrants is concerned. Last year Amoy took 7,771,700 pounds of cotton yarn, from the American traders. In view of the fact that cotton growers in the southern states were discussing only the other day the advisability of leaving the greater part of the cotton crop unpicked, very idea of voluntarily closing the Chinese market, against themselves by adopting a piece of class legislation would be the height of folly. A purchaser of nearly 8,000,000 lbs. of cotton yarn is not to be lightly thrown aside. Yet the American dealers will endeavour to build up a trade with the Chinese Empire while at the same time he holds himself at liberty to revile his clientele. To some Americans every Chinaman is a coolie; it is only the travelled American who recognises the difference. And the American immigration laws are framed on the same principle that the Chinese immigrant is of the coolie class until he has proved himself otherwise by submitting to the "grafting" operations of the officials. It is fortunate that newspapers of standing in San Francisco and Seattle are seeking to stem the volume of irresponsible empiricism, and are submitting actual facts instead of manufactured arguments. In this connection the unwise policy of excluding Chinese from the Philippines is creating some interest in America. The arguments for and against are rather interesting. It is submitted, on the one side that, in order to teach the Filipinos to work and to bring them and the islands to a high state of industrial efficiency and production, it is absolutely necessary to rigidly exclude Chinese and other outside labour. The work of the Chinese in the British possessions of the East and especially in the Straits, and the prosperity of the Netherlands Indies as the result of Chinese labour are completely ignored. On the other side is that large class, growing larger every year, which is taking the trouble to see things with its own eyes and to form its own conclusions. Commander Coffin of the U.S. Navy who has been in the Spanish war says: "The only salvation for the Philippines, so far as progress is concerned, will be the free admission of Chinese, who are ready to labour, while the Filipinos stubbornly persist in leading lives of indolence." That, of course, is merely enunciating a fact to which Britain has given practical effect long ago. The Chinese are the steadiest and most indomitable workers in the East; prosperity dogs their heels, and that prosperity is enjoyed by the native as well as by the foreign interloper. The situation in the Philippines, says the San Francisco Call, summons to a solution the common sense and genius of the American people. But what that solution will be is beyond their ken. To those in the East, the only possible solution would seem to be the free admission of Chinese to the Philippines, and the adoption of reasonable laws dealing with the admission of Chinese immigrants to the United States.

THE general managers of the United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Ltd., sent us a copy of the report for presentation to the shareholders at the ninth ordinary annual meeting. It is proposed to pay a total dividend of 20% on ordinary shares, and \$10.80 per share on 100 founders' shares.

IMPERIAL Ordinance No. 193 has been issued by the Japanese Government with the approval of the Privy Council, announcing that the Law of Siege proclaimed over the whole island of Formosa (the Pescadores excepted), the harbour limits of the Makung Naval Station, and the coast of the island, was withdrawn on the 7th instant.

ACCORDING to the *South China Collegian* for July, a change is to be made in the make up of the magazine. Beginning with the next issue, October, the magazine will be published as two periodicals. *The Linguaam Hokshaeng Kai* will be issued for Chinese teachers and students, and the *South China Collegian* will be devoted to the interests of education in China and be printed in English four times a year.

ACCORDING to a Tokio wire in the *N. C. D. News*, the island of Saghalien has been officially renamed Kabafuto, and the Japanese speak of it as a recovery. Other memorial namings include Cape Patience, now called Cape Kataoka, and Patience Bay, now called Hichiro Bay.—Kabafuto is the old name of Saghalien, when it was a Japanese possession. Patience (Terpieny) Bay and Cape are on the south east side of the island.

We learn from the *P. & T. Times* that the Peking Syndicate has obtained Chinese Government bonds for the cost of its railway and interest during construction, and will hold and work the line until repayment is made which will be in instalments extending over 30 years.

The Chinese Government also has the option of a half-share in the iron in Shansi, and it has to find half the capital and take half the profits.

The Peking Syndicate also joins the Anglo-Saxons in the line to Pukou on the Yangtze.

We understand there will be no issue of the *Shanghai Daily Press* this morning. To the members of the staff who have made a gallant struggle with adversity may be permitted perhaps to express our condolences, coupled with the hope that they may speedily find a more fortunate medium for the employment of their energies and abilities. Although it has never found a large public, the *Daily Press*, especially in its latter days, has been brightly and judiciously edited, and it will be genuinely missed in circles, which for its own good, have been too select.—*N. C. D. News*.

A PEKING dispatch reports that Viceroy Taen-chun-hsien, of the Two Kwang provinces, has sent a long despatch to the Waiupu supporting the opposition of the gentry and merchants of the various maritime and riverine provinces to the proposed new Chinese Exclusion Treaty. Viceroy Taen further asks the Waiupu to stand firm and declares in relation to the proposed "boycott" on American manufacturers that should the United States seek to get the Imperial Government to coerce the gentry and merchants into stopping the boycott, the reply should be that there is no law in China to compel the people to purchase any special quality of goods and "the Imperial Government cannot compel the people of China to raise a boycott if they did not desire to do so."

CHUNG BON, a widow aged 50, yesterday attempted to drown herself. It appears that a man owed her a few dollars, and being unable to pay, he worried her with promises to such an extent that she went and threw herself into the harbour near the Naval Yard at Kowloon. She was hauled out by the police and this morning charged before Mr. F. A. Hazelton. There were three young men in Court who said they were distinct relatives of the woman, and His Worship asked them, in the event of his discharging the woman, whether they would look after her in future. The young relatives consulted among themselves and then replied, "We don't know about that." His Worship remanded the case till Monday for the police to ascertain if the woman had any relatives or friends who would undertake to look after her.

THE large number of people who thronged the Theatre Royal, where yesterday evening Sandow made his second appearance in Hongkong, were simply amazed at his titanic feats of strength. As he performed in the rays of the limelight his frame simply bulged with muscle from head to heel, but the performance was not one of mere brute strength; his marvellous system having as much to do with his astonishing work as his swelling biceps and massive thighs. He has toughened every sinew in his frame, and his exhibitions are an artistic blend of head work and sheer force. His pupils also present a veritable picture of manly strength and grace and exclamations of surprise frequently escaped the spectators when they posed upon the pedestal. It is a display worth seeing and no one should miss the opportunity now afforded of seeing these marvellously developed men.

Mr. Gedge put a series of questions as to the names of those holding shares. He produced a book and said—That contains entries of 38 bills drawn by the Wang Fung in Rangoon, Bombay, Singapore, and elsewhere; and an account of the telegraphic transfers. That is one of the books of the Wang Fung showing the deeds of the firm?—Yes.

Whom were those bills drawn by?—I don't know them all.

I'll read some. Yes, Liang, Lai Hing, Wing Shing Leung, Lai Yip, and Wang Chiu Wan.

They were drawn on various places—all round.

Did those shops that drew the bills get the chop?—No, Lau Wei Chun told the firms to chop on behalf of the people.

Sal Pat Tong managed the business?—Yes.

And Lau Wei Chun requested these firms to draw the bills by chopping them?—Yes.

Where did the money go to that the Bank paid?—The money was issued for the use of the Wang Fung in Canton.

All the money went to the Wang Fung?—Yes.

What security did the Hongkong Bank get?—That is Wei Chun's business.

I want you to say, will you tell us?—The compradore told the people to go and chop the chops.

I am not asking that. I want to know what security the Bank got, and don't fence with the questions?—Lau Hock Shan placed some property with the Bank as security.

Where was this property?—In Canton.

What was the value of the property?—About \$50,000.

What other security?—Nothing. I don't know if there was any other property besides the Canton property.

What was the value of Wei Lung Shaw's property?—About \$60,000.

All those 38 bills and telegraphic transfers were the Hongkong Bank's money that went to the Wang Fung?—Yes.

What happened was this—the Wang Fung wanted money so they got those different firms and bank to draw bills on different places. The Bank paid the bills.

His Lordship—Did the Wang Fung appear?

Mr. Gedge—They appeared through intermediaries.

The Official Receiver—I have no other questions now to ask. A summons was taken out for the manager, but we cannot find him.

His Lordship—You are practically finished with this witness?

The Official Receiver—Well, I don't wish the examination closed yet.

The examination was adjourned for a fortnight.

NEW TERRITORY LAND ACTION.

A COMPLICATED CASE.

In Original Jurisdiction to-day—the Chief Justice, Sir Francis Pigott, on the bench—the case of Leung Haung, timber dealer, residing at 219, Des Vaux Road against Pang Chin Ngoo and Teo Un Sang, merchants of Des Vaux Road and Wing Lok Street came on for hearing.

The plaintiff claimed \$1,718.33 damages for breach of covenant "for quiet enjoyment of all that piece of land registered in the Land Office as set. A. of Sam Sui Po, Lot No. 12 comprised in and assured by an indenture of assignment dated 20th January, 1900, between the defendants and the plaintiff."

When the Wang Fung was not paying, you received it just the same?—Well, according to the regulations it had to be paid. If it was not paid, it remained due whether there was profit or not.

His Lordship—How were they to pay it?—If there was no money it was a matter of accounts. It remained due to me. Sometimes it was not paid.

The Official Receiver—Was it paid last year?—No.

Was it paid the year before?—Yes, it was.

What did the other partners get?—Some \$500; some \$1,000.

Do you know the total amount paid per month?—Everything was paid out.

His Lordship—Have you any copy of the agreement between Lai Hing and Wang Fung?

The Official Receiver—It is in Canton. (To witness.) There were several thousand dollars paid out to the partners every month, but the money belonged to other people, money advanced to the Wang Fung?—I don't know.

The man always saw the accounts up in Canton.

When the Wang Fung was not paying, the partners were drawing several thousand dollars a month?—If there was no profit the Wang Fung put it down to the credit of the partners and did not pay the money. The man who saw the accounts in Canton will know. I don't know.

Was there any agreement between the Lai Hing firm and the Wang Fung as to the money advanced?—There was no written agreement, but there was a note made of the money lent.

His Lordship—What was the rate of interest?

One and a fifth per cent. It was not that the Tai Hing must lend to the Wang Fung. If we had money we lent it. If we hadn't, we didn't. We were willing to loan to the Wang Fung because the masters were such wealthy men. Every one of them was a big man. We had money we lent it and trusted them on their application.

Mr. Gedge, of Johnson, Stokes and Masten, said he appeared on behalf of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank and wished to ask some questions.

How much does Lau Hock Shan owe the Wang Fung syndicate?—About \$70,000.

His Lordship—You said you had \$70,000 in the Wang Fung. Is that one of the tenth shares?—Yes.

It was stated that the shares of the Wang Fung firm are divided into twentieths and the shareholders are as follows:—Lau Hock Shan, ten-twentieths, Lau Wai Chuen, two-twentieths; Wei A. Yuk, two-twentieths, Lau Cheuk Chi, two-twentieths, Wei Long Shan, one-twentieth; Leong Cheong Shui, one-twentieth; Ma Fat Ting, one-twentieth, Soo Yue Sai, one-twentieth.

Mr. Gedge put a series of questions as to the names of those holding shares. He produced a book and said—That contains entries of 38 bills drawn by the Wang Fung in Rangoon, Bombay, Singapore, and elsewhere; and an account of the telegraphic transfers. That is one of the books of the Wang Fung showing the deeds of the firm?—Yes.

Whom were those bills drawn by?—I don't know them all.

I'll read some. Yes, Liang, Lai Hing, Wing Shing Leung, Lai Yip, and Wang Chiu Wan.

TELEGRAM.

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SERVICE.

S. C. FARNHAM, BOYD & Co.

Mr. J. R. TWENTYMAN'S RESIGNATION

FROM THE DIRECTORATE.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 20th July,

2.40 p.m.

Mr. J. R. Twentyman, chairman of directors of Messrs. S. C. Farnham, Boyd & Co., Ltd., has resigned from the Board.

[On the arrival of the German mail steamer from Shanghai this morning it was learnt that a report had been current in the Northern settlement that, upon Mr. Twentyman's return from Japan, where he had gone for a change after his recent carriage accident, he would tender his resignation from the directorate of the Shanghai Dock Co. It is said that he was prompted to this course by the dissatisfaction expressed by a body of shareholders of the management of the business of the Company with special reference to the vexed question of the proposition for the sale of the Company to a London syndicate. It is believed Mr. Twentyman's intention is to give up active participation in business in the East and will be retiring home shortly.—ED., H

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's.]

Departure of the British Fleet from Brest.

London, 18th July.

The British fleet has left Brest.

The War.

General Linevitch wired that the Japanese were bombarding Naibuchi on the south-western coast of Saghalien, on the 14th instant.

The Withdrawal of the Re-Distribution Bill.

The withdrawal of the Re-distribution Bill was due to the decision of the Speaker, that the complex proposal contained in Mr. Balfour's resolution must be taken separately and not voted in a single resolution; this would greatly have protracted the debate.

Later.

At a meeting of Unionists, Mr. Balfour justified his action in regard to the Re-distribution Bill, and earnestly exhorted the party to continue to loyally support the government.

The meeting passed a vote of confidence in Mr. Balfour.

The Prospects of Peace.

Later.

M. de Witte, in an interview, said that the Tsar desires peace; but he (M. de Witte) fears that the Japanese terms will be such as will prevent an agreement, in which case Russia is prepared to fight for years.

Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Dinner to M. Takahashi.

The Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation has given a dinner in honour of M. Takahashi, who in a speech expressed deep appreciation of the financial support given by the Bank to Japan at a critical period.

BARON KOMURA'S MISSION.

THE VOICE OF THE NATION.

On Friday afternoon, says the *Japan Chronicle*, of 9th inst., some hundred and fifty representatives of political parties, deeming it necessary that the views of the nation on the terms of peace should be expressed before the departure of Baron Komura, assembled in Hibiyu Park, Tokyo. Mr. Kono, ex-President of the House of Representatives, took the chair, and Kuroiwa, proprietor of the *Yorodai*, spoke in the object of the meeting, which unanimously adopted the following resolution:—

"To gather the fruits of victory and realise the object of the war entirely depends upon the success of the coming peace negotiations. The object of the war is distinctly set forth in the Declaration of War, and the views of the nation on the terms of peace are agreed upon. If the peace negotiations cannot be brought to a satisfactory issue, the nation will not hesitate to continue the war. This meeting hopes that the peace plenipotentiaries will not conclude peace carelessly, lest the root of trouble should not be destroyed."

The meeting then concluded with a "Bao."

KOBE HARBOUR TRAGEDY.

BRUTAL MURDER OF A GIRL.

Early on Sunday morning, says the *Japan Chronicle* of 11th inst., the dead body of a girl was found on board the N.D.L. steamer *Prins Waldemar*, lying in Kobe harbour. The body was brought ashore by the Water Police and once submitted to medical examination, which supported the suspicion that murder had been committed.

The police at once began investigations, and were not long in discovering aboard the *Prins Waldemar* thirteen young Japanese women, ranging in age from 17 to 22, who had been smuggled aboard and were destined for a life of semi-slavery in distant Far Eastern ports. The women were discovered hidden beneath a canvas in one of the starboard lifeboats of the steamer and were at once brought ashore.

Two lascars of the crew of the *Prins Waldemar* and several Japanese are now under arrest charged with complicity in the death of the girl, and with shipping the others. It is found that the young women are from grog-shops or tea-houses in various parts of the country, and it appears that they were being taken abroad under false pretences. They were secretly shipped in batches from Wada Point, in this way avoiding the authorities, and put on board the German steamer probably with the connivance of some of the crew.

The murdered girl has been identified as Nakahara Tsuru, aged 14, belonging to Nagasaki prefecture. It is stated that the unfortunate girl was deceived as to the nature of her future employment. When she left her home she had no idea that she was going abroad, but when in the harbour she learned of the intentions of the men who accompanied her, and protested against being taken on board. When she found that the men required her to hide in one of the ship's lifeboats she struggled violently. In their efforts to prevent her crying out the men are believed to have strangled their victim and the fact that such violence caused her death is borne out by the medical evidence. At the time the body was found one of the heavy brass frames of the portholes was discovered tied to the victim's feet, leading to the supposition that it was the intention of the murderers to throw the body overboard to conceal their crime.

ALLEGED PERJURY

BY A CLERK.

This afternoon, before F. A. Hazeland, Un Knm Wa, interpreter in the office of a firm of solicitors, appeared on remand charged with having committed "perjury." In that he did wrongfully sign a false declaration in a certain action filed in the Supreme Court, on the 13th June last.

Mr. H. W. Looker, of Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon, appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., instructed by Mr. H. G. C. Bailey, of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master, was for the defence.

It will be remembered that when the case was called before the Court last Friday, Mr. Bailey contended that the summons was irregular inasmuch as it did not specially state the particular act for which the defendant was charged with perjury, and on the prosecution undertaking to furnish him with the details of the charge, he then elected not to press his objection, the case being remanded till to-day in order to give the prosecution time to furnish those details.

On the case being called on, Mr. Looker said that the document alleged to be falsely signed by the defendant contained this clause on which the charge of perjury was based, "I know of my own knowledge that Tung Fuk Chow is a partner in the Ko Sing Theatre." Mr. Looker said that Tung Fuk Chow was not, and never had been, a partner in the Ko Sing Theatre. He read number of affidavits from the partners and others connected with the theatre, stating that Tung Fuk Chow was not a partner, and went on to point out that on one occasion when he had to serve a summons on Tung Fuk Chow he had to ask others in the theatre about Tung. As a matter of fact Tung and defendant were entirely unknown to each other. The defendant had made a false declaration, whether by premeditation or malice aforethought, or through a careless habit he had got into, he, Mr. Looker, was not prepared to say, but as a matter of fact on account of that declaration Tung had been imprisoned for some seven days, until application on affidavits was made for his release, and the case against him in the Supreme Court was discharged.

Tung Fuk Chow said he was a business man in Canton, and lived in Fung Yuen Street. He was a dealer in silk and piece goods. He was not a partner in the Ko Sing Theatre in Hongkong. His elder brother Tung Hok Cheung, and a chansman, Tung Yiu Tze, were partners, the former being the managing partner, and having rooms at the theatre because of his position. Since his brother had been managing partner witness came down almost every month to see him. Before his brother became managing partner he used also to pay periodical visits to Hongkong—several times in a year. He remembered defendant serving him with two writs. He was then at the theatre, witnessing a performance. Before that day he had never seen the defendant. Defendant handed him the two writs for \$7,000 which the Ko Sing Theatre owed. Defendant said, "These are two writs to be served on you." Witness replied "I am not the owner." Defendant said "Are you Tung Fuk Chow?" and witness replied, "I am." Defendant then said he had been told to hand the writs to witness, but that he did not know much about it. Witness took defendant to the manager, and in his presence handed the writs to the manager, and then the defendant left.

Cross-examined by Mr. Pollock, witness said his name was Tung Fuk Chow—that was one of his names, Tung Kai Foo was his "nick-name." Sub San Kai Po was a nickname. He was never called Tung Tai Lung. In Hongkong he was known as Tung Fuk Chow. When he described himself as "no occupation" in an affidavit he filed in certain proceedings in the Supreme Court he did so because he had nothing to do in Hongkong. There is no branch of the Ko Sing Theatre in Fun Yan Kai Tau, Canton.

The case was subsequently adjourned till to-morrow.

THE SICAWEI SIGNAL CODE.

We have received the new code of signals to be employed on the Sicawei flagpole on the Bund on and after the 1st of January next, together with the following explanatory circular letter:—

Sir,—I beg to inform you, that the Sicawei storm-warning code now in use will be cancelled, and the new one enclosed herewith, adopted from 1st January, 1906.

This change, which is an improvement, is necessitated by the establishment of long-distance signal stations along the coast, and by the universal adoption of the new International Code of Signals.

1.—In calm, at a distance, one cannot distinguish with certainty between the flags.

2.—The same happens when the wind is blowing towards or from the observer.

3.—Several signals may be mistaken, chiefly by strangers, for phrases of the general code, with result of confusion or even danger.

4.—Marryat's flags are now quite obsolete among the navigators.

The geometric shapes, or "Symbols," adopted in our new code, are free from all these disadvantages. They commend themselves for their simplicity, their uniformity of colour, and the visibility at a greater distance and in all directions. The same code will also be in use at the storm-warning stations of the Imperial Maritime Customs.

We avail ourselves of the opportunity, to arrange the geographical names in a better order; some new phrases make the code more comprehensive and the indications more precise; the Far-East has been divided into several sections and it will be known, from a glance at the first symbol of each signal, which is the section concerned.

At the same date, night signals will be introduced, to communicate the information received after sunset.

The daily signals (of barometer, wind at Gutalak, etc.), will still be made by means of

flags, but the new International Code will be used instead of that of Marryat. The particulars are found in the large edition of the Sicawei code.

Believe me, Sir,
Yours respectfully,
LOUIS FROG, S.J.,
Director Sicawei Observatory.
Sicawei, 19th March, 1905.

Note.—These warnings might be repeated at sea, between vessels having the Sicawei code on board, by showing the numbers of the said code with the numeral flags of the International Code (page 7 or 42). All the combinations, according to a very easy method, as well as our code, will be found in Mr. C. Gardner's Annual "China Coaster's Nautical Pocket Manual."

SHIPPING JETSAM.

The a.s. *Indravelli* is expected here in a few days from Durban, *en route* to the N.W. She is bringing 500 re-patriated coolies from South Africa.

The third engineer of the Norwegian a.s. *Fri* got into trouble last evening as a result of which he had to appear at the Magistracy this morning on the double "d" charge and pay \$3 in addition to \$1.50 as compensation to a coolie for damaging his *richsha*.

THE MERCHANT VESSELS SEIZED BY JAPAN.

The total number of foreign steamers captured by the Japanese up to the 30th ultimo was 54, with an aggregate tonnage of 131,132. Divided according to their flags, they are as follows:—

British	22.
Russian	16
German	6
Norwegian	3
French	3
Austrian	2
Dutch	1
American	1

The steamer *Rohilla-maru*, owned by the Oshiro Steamship Company of Tokyo, struck a sunken rock at Nasamiseto, near Idukuishima, at daylight on the 7th inst. When the crew left the vessel it was making water rapidly. As the *Rohilla-maru*, the vessel will be well known to foreigners, being an old P. & O. boat.

At 1 o'clock on the 7th inst., the steamer *Konoura-maru* came into collision with the *Zensho-maru* between Tushima and Iki. The latter steamer was sunk, and the crew was rescued by the *Konoura*. The *Zensho-maru* was a vessel of 323 tons, owned by Mr. Ikeda of Saga.

A decision given in the appeal of Messrs.

Charles Nelson & Co., San Francisco, shippers of cargo by the captured ship *Tatsuma* published in the *Official Gazette* of June 30th. The cargo, consisting of 8,920 cases of corned beef, 15 pieces and 9 bundles of bar steel and iron, and a case containing parts of machinery, was confiscated on the ground that the goods were contraband under the Convention concluded in 1856 at Paris. According to Lieutenant Uchawa, Commander of the Japanese warship *Takachiho*, which captured the *Tatsuma*, the captain of the American steamer and others, says the *Official Gazette*, these goods were shipped at Seattle under instructions of Major-General Dessino, a Russian agent at Shanghai, and the steamer left the American port on January 5th for Vladivostock. When the vessel approached the Okhotsk Sea, she was ice-bound, and drifted for about ten days. Escaping from the danger, she resumed her voyage on March 13th, but was captured on the morning of the following day 40 nautical miles southwest of Shihetanaria point, Kurile islands.

Cross-examined by Mr. Pollock, witness said his name was Tung Fuk Chow—that was one of his names, Tung Kai Foo was his "nick-name." Sub San Kai Po was a nickname. He was never called Tung Tai Lung. In Hongkong he was known as Tung Fuk Chow.

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THE SICAWEI SIGNAL CODE.

AN INTERESTING REVIEW.

THE COST OF WAR TO THE PEOPLE.

The possible result of the forthcoming Peace Conference at Washington and the internal trouble in Russia continue to be the chief topics of discussion in the columns of the vernacular Press.

The *Shimpo* says now that the peace plenipotentiaries have been appointed by Japan and Russia, and the place and date of their meeting have been fixed, it may well be said that all the preliminaries necessary for the holding of the peace conference in regard to which President Roosevelt has so kindly taken the initiative, have now been successfully arranged. Here, then, ends the kindly offices proffered by President Roosevelt, as stated in his advice addressed to the belligerent countries, and the peace negotiations must now proceed without allowing any interference from an outsider. Nor should it be allowed that either of the parties to the Conference seek the assistance of a third party by any means whatever. Since the question of peace was mooted the action of the Japanese Government has been characterised by piety and straightforwardness; whereas it can hardly be denied that Russia has shown much vacillation and ambiguity in her doings. So far President Roosevelt has treated both Powers on an equal footing, but it must be remembered that with the termination of his intervention in arranging preliminaries the belligerents must assume the respective positions attained by the war. Needless to say, Japan is the victor and Russia the vanquished, and the ambiguity in her doings. So far President Roosevelt has treated both Powers on an equal footing, but it must be remembered that with the termination of his intervention in arranging preliminaries the belligerents must assume the respective positions attained by the war. Needless to say, Japan is the victor and Russia the vanquished, and the ambiguity in her doings.

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—N.C.D. News.

Referring to the indemnity question as likely

to prove a most knotty problem at the peace conference, the *Nichi-Nichi* writes that people are apt to doubt Japan's ability to exact a sufficiently large amount of indemnity to satisfy demands, and they cite in support the precedent of the Crimean War. People seem, however, to lose sight of the vast difference of circumstances between the Crimean and the present campaign. In the former, though the Allies were nominally victorious, they had suffered severely, and the English and French Governments, thoroughly tired of the horrors of war, were only too glad to make peace after the fall of Sevastopol, without taking much trouble about demanding an indemnity. Russia by her craftiness in diplomacy, was eventually enabled to conclude peace without payment of any indemnity to the Allies. In the present war, on the other hand, the world knows full well how Russia was beaten at Port Arthur, at Mukden, and in the Japan Sea, and knows also the financial position of Japan and the temper of the nation. In short, Japan has no weakness of which Russia may take advantage, and therefore, unless Russia fully recognises her real position, her future may be fraught with grave consequences.

Since the outbreak of the campaign, the burden upon the people per capita of national debt has increased to Y31.50 from Y12. before the war, and the burden of taxation per capita to Y8.30 from Y5.20. Unless Russia is induced to make compensation for the material loss suffered by Japan through the war, it will take a long time for Japan to heal the financial wound inflicted upon her, and her progress will necessarily be hampered during such an interval. The adverse balance of foreign trade, which had been righted during the fast few years after the Japan-China War of 1894-5, has again recurred since the outbreak of the war, and the amount of imports of the half-year just ended aggregating the extraordinary figure of 140 million yen. There is no prospect of this state of things being reversed in the near future. Moreover, the amount of foreign loans has reached 800 millions, and in future Japan will be called upon to make annual provision of 50 millions yen in payment of principal and interest. So long as the war lasts the exodus of gold may be prevented by means of the foreign-loan policy, but it is clear that after the restoration of peace a tremendous outflow of specie will ensue and a great strain will be thrown upon economic circles. To provide for this it is only proper that Russia should be called upon to make compensation. The loss has been suffered by Russia's action, and as Russia originally provoked the war she must be held responsible for the damages suffered by her action.

The *Nippon* speculates on the possibility of the peace negotiations ending in failure, or, even if a peace treaty is ratified, of Russia failing in its performance owing to the revolutionary disturbances. "We are sure," writes our contemporary, somewhat warningly, "that the Government has studied the peace question in all its bearings, and there need be no fear that the victory bought by the blood of thousands of brave men will be lost by the tongues of two or three diplomats." It may safely be trusted that peace with honour will be secured at the forthcoming meeting of the peace envoys. Possibly the Peace Conference may be brought to a satisfactory issue easier than is generally supposed, but at the same time it must be remembered that there are many instances in which realization is very different from anticipation. Indeed, there is many a slip 'twixt the cup and the lip. At least it would be unprofitable to suppose cases in which (1) the negotiations may fall through owing to a disagreement, and (2) though a peace treaty is ratified Russia is unable to fulfil its provisions in consequence of the revolutionary troubles. Russia is said to have declared that if she is called on to pay an indemnity, it would be better that such money should be employed for the prosecution of the struggle than a gift to Japan. Even, however, if Russia has made such a declaration, it must have been more bluster than to be taken seriously, for it can hardly be supposed that there are not men in the Russian Government who see the folly of such a course. The cession of territory Russia may consider a blow to her prestige, but as this will not cause direct pain to her, it cannot be supposed that

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OUTWARD.

FROM	STEAMERS	DUE
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"ACHILLES"	28th July.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"ANTENOR"	3rd August.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"MACHAON"	4th "
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"ORESTES"	9th "
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"ULYSSES"	9th "
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"OOPACK"	9th "
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"PELEUS"	16th "
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"ALCINOUS"	23rd "
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"AGAMEMNON"	30th "
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"JASON"	31st "
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"TEENKAI"	6th September.

HOMeward.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
GENOA, MARSEILLES & L'POOL	"TELEMACHUS"	24th July.
LONDON, AMSTERDAM & ANTWERP	"AJAX"	1st August.
LONDON, AMSTERDAM & ANTWERP	"IDOMENEUS"	15th "
LONDON, MARSEILLES & L'POOL	"STENTOR"	20th "
LONDON, AMSTERDAM & ANTWERP	"PAKLING"	29th "
LONDON, AMSTERDAM & ANTWERP	"ACHILLES"	12th September.
GENOA, MARSEILLES & L'POOL	"YANGTSE"	30th "
LONDON, AMSTERDAM & ANTWERP	"ANTENOR"	26th "

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OF AMERICA AND CANADA.

EASTWARD.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
VICTORIA, SEATTLE, TACOMA, and all PACIFIC COAST PORTS, v/d	"MACHAON"	7th August.
NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"JASON"	3rd September.

WESTWARD.

FROM	STEAMER	DUE
TACOMA, SEATTLE, VICTORIA and PACIFIC COAST	"TELEMACHUS"	20th July.
"NINGCHOW"	17th August.	

For Freight, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 20th July, 1905.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO. LIMITED.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SWATOW, WEI-HAI-WEI, CHEFOO, and TIENTSIN	"CHIRLI"	21st July.
YOKOHAMA and KOBE	"TSINAN"	22nd "
ILOILO	"KALGAN"	22nd "
SHANGHAI	"TOCHOW"	22nd "
MANILA	"TEAN"	25th "
CEBU and ILOILO	"SUNGKUANG"	29th "
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, PORT DARWIN, THURSDAY ISLAND, COOK TOWN, CAIRNS, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE	"TAIYUAN"	2nd August.

Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

The attention of Passengers is directed to the Superior Accommodation offered by these steamers, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light. Unrivalled table. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried.

Taking cargo and Passengers at through Rates for all New Zealand and other Australian Ports.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

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AGENTS.

Hongkong, 19th July, 1905.

CHINA AND MANILA
STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

Steamship.	Tons.	Captain.	For	Sailing Dates.
ZAFIRO	2540	R. Rodger	MANILA	SATURDAY, 22nd July, at Noon.
RUBI.....	2540	A. H. Notley...	"	SATURDAY, 29th July, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 15th July, 1905.

AMERICAN ASIATIC
STEAMSHIP CO.FOR NEW YORK via PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL.
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Steamship	About
"INDRAWADI"	31st July.
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SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Agents.

Hongkong, 17th July, 1905.

BOO CHEONG,
STATIONERY AND PAPER MERCHANT,
No. 20, Pottinger Street.

Has always on hand all varieties of
Stationery, Printing and Note Papers,
Copying Presses, also Automatic Cyclostyle
and Elegans Duplicator.

Hongkong, 23rd February, 1905.

TSANG FOO & CO.,
COAL MERCHANTS AND STEVEDORES,
48, DES VOUX ROAD.

SHIPS loaded from alongside at the shortest
notice, and with all possible despatch.
Prices Moderate. Telephone No. 329.
Hongkong, 1st October, 1904.

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S.S. "WING CHAI,"
Captain T. AUSTIN, R.M.

THIS Steamer departs from Hongkong on
Week Days, at 7.30 A.M. and on Sun-
days at 8.30 A.M. Departs from Macao on Week
Days at 2.30 P.M. and on Sundays at 5.30 P.M.,
if tide permits.

FARES.—Week Days, 1st Class, including
Cabin and servant, Single \$3; Return Ticket,
\$1; 2nd Class, \$1; 3rd Class, 50 cents.

Every Sunday will be an Excursion to
the following rates—1st and 2nd Class, Single, 50
cents, Return, 20 cents; Steerage, 10 cents.

Breakfast, Tea, and Dinner can be supplied
either on Board, or at the Macao Hotel, for
returning passengers only, at an extra charge
of \$2.

On Sundays, passengers desiring to have a
private Cabin, which has accommodation for
two or more passengers, will be charged \$3
extra.

First Class Passengers, who do not care to
return on the Excursion Sunday, will be allowed
to do so the following day (Monday) on produc-
tion of the Return Half Ticket. Should
the Steamer not run on the Monday, owing to
the Boiler cleaning, due notice will be given
by the Captain, and the Half Ticket will be
available for the following day.

The Steamer is lit throughout by Electricity.
The Steamer's wharf at Hongkong is at the
Western end of Wing Lok Street.

MING ON & CO.,
2nd Floor, No. 16, Victoria Street,
Hongkong, 13th June, 1905.

STEAM TO CANTON.

THE New Twin Screw Steel Steamers

Tons Captain
"KWONG CHOW" ... 1,300 J. P. MARTIN.
"KWONG TUNG" ... 1,380 H. W. WALKER.
Leave Hongkong for Canton at 9 every
evening (Saturday excepted).

Leave Canton for Hongkong about 5.30
o'clock every evening (Sunday excepted).

These Fine New Steamers have unexcelled
Accommodation for First Class Passengers and
are lit throughout by Electricity. Electric Fans
in First Class Cabins.

Passage Fare—Single Journey ... \$4
Meals \$1 each.

The Company's Wharf is a short distance
West of the Harbour Master's Office.

SHIU ON S.S. CO., LTD. and
YUEN ON S.S. CO., LTD.
No. 8, Queen's Road West,
Hongkong, 26th June, 1905.

For Freight and Funer Information, apply
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Agents.
Hongkong, 19th July, 1905.

[17]

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PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

Steamship About

"ST. HUGO" 12th August, 1905.

"SHIMOSA" to follow.

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Hongkong, 19th July, 1905.

[17]

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Notices of Births, Deaths, and Marriages

\$1 each insertion in the Daily and Weekly.

[17]

CONTRACT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Special Rates for standing advertisements

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Advertisements for the Daily should reach

the Hongkong Telegraph Office not later than

noon of the day they are intended to appear.

Unless otherwise specified all advertisements

will be repeated and charged for until counter-

manded.

[17]

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.,

General Managers.

Hongkong, 20th July, 1905.

[16]

PORLTAND & ASIATIC STEAMSHIP CO.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG, VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND

SEA OF JAPAN, MOJI, KOBI AND YOKOHAMA.

FOR

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH THURSDAY, JULY 20, 1905.

"THE RIDDLE OF THE UNIVERSE."

[Continued from page 6.]

Professor Haswell called to mind that something of the same kind had been done before, though not exactly on the same lines; "Professor Betschli, of Heidelberg, has shown the way in which we can form what look very much like microscopic living organisms in an artificial way. The method is to mix up some specially prepared oil with a salt—chloride of potash, I think—take a small particle of the mixture, and put it into a drop of glycerine and water on a glass slide. Then look at the combination with the microscope; the resultant organisms appear to execute spontaneous movements. They move about, say, much like the very small microscopic animals known as amoebae." But Betschli, the Professor added, does not claim them to be living, but merely that they show some likeness to the structure of the lower forms of life, and to the structure of protoplasm generally. Whatever has been discovered at the Cavendish Laboratory is, Professor Haswell thinks, from the physical side, as it is a physical laboratory.

PROFESSOR RUTHERFORD ON RADIUM AND ITS POSSIBILITIES.

With regard to the connection of radium with the experiment of Mr. Burke which has produced so interesting a development, Professor Ernest Rutherford, the distinguished New Zealander, now Professor of Physics at the McGill University, Montreal, and an accepted authority on radio-activity, in the course of a recent interview, said:—"Within the last year or so a great deal of work has been done in the way of clearing the ground and verifying the hypothesis, and it is now plain that in radium we have before us matter in process of transformation spontaneously; and at certain fixed and uniform dates this extraordinary substance is slowly disintegrating or breaking down its own atomic system, and the products of the transformations in turn give rise to other forms. Already eight different substances have been traced in their successive stages of transition, and it is now known that polonium—one of the radio active substances discovered by Madame Curie—is merely an intermediate form of radium. One interesting conclusion to which recent investigation have led is that radium must itself be the product of some other substance now existing, for radium gives off its atoms so rapidly that, without some constant source of supply, the earth's stock would long since have been transformed into inert matter. The evidence so far available points to uranium as the present substance from which radium is derived, for they are found always in the same fixed proportion in the combinations in which they occur. Moreover, pure uranium, without any trace of radium in it, has been found after a time to transform itself into radium."

"THE STUDY IS IN ITS INFANCY."

As to the scientific importance of all this, the professor remarked:—"We have here, as I said, matter in process of disintegration and transformation before our eyes—an altogether unprecedented lesson in the constitution and development of material things. As to any inference that can be drawn from what we have discovered, we can suggest that the heat of the earth, conceivably also that of the sun, may be due to radium. The whole study is still in its infancy, but I cannot see any practical use to which it can be put at the present time."

TO THE EDITOR.

Sir,—The somewhat startling cablegram in our to-day's issue to the effect that Mr. J. H. Burke, at the Cambridge Laboratory, has succeeded in developing life from sterilized solution, adds but another link to the chain of phenomena which connects life and matter. Advanced thought has long held that an unbroken gradient connects the apparently lifeless elements we know as unorganized matter with the highly complex manifestations which reach their pinnacle in human genius; and Mr. Burke, by experimentally demonstrating the possibility of spontaneous generation of life, gives the final touch, provides "the missing link" which makes incontrovertible the grand conception of the universe to which the term "monism" is applied, and which has been denied by Haeckel as recognizing "one sole substance in the universe which is at once God and Nature; body and spirit (or matter and energy); it holds to be inseparable."

Ever since the discovery of the cell theory of life, which gave us the connecting link between animal and vegetable life, science has been at work upon the mystical and entrancing borderland between life and matter, trying in various ways to get down to the physical basis of life; and for years a spirited controversy was going on upon the matter of the spontaneous generation of life. It was held that all who had recorded any success were simply deceived by their own defective methods, that the solutions producing life had not been perfectly sterilized; and because life would not generate in sterilized solutions excluded from contact with the atmosphere, it was held that spontaneous generation of life was impossible.

This up to the present has been the unscientific attitude of science towards the theory of spontaneous generation of life. It seems to have been overlooked that natural conditions must be essential to natural development of life, and that a sterilized solution heated so as to destroy all possible microorganisms, and then kept excluded from contact with the atmosphere, could not possibly be an ultimate negative to the possibility of spontaneous generation.

Unscientifically overlooked also has been the fact that we cannot follow life any further down than the microscope will take us. When we consider the millions of atoms that are necessary to furnish the most minute microscopic speck, it seems probable that life developments may occur beyond the range of the microscope altogether. The forcible arguments of Bastian in favour of spontaneous generation would lead any impartial reader to conclude with him, that such generation is a constant and necessary process of development, to deny which would involve a much greater "miracle" than spontaneous generation itself.

This discovery of Mr. Burke's will rank probably as the most important in the history of biological science, and must revolutionise our popular conceptions of life and creation, although, as I have stated, it only confirms the theories of advanced thinkers. Yet it will not at all solve the deep mystery of life, as at a first glance it may seem to do; it will only deepen the mystery, just as our increased knowledge of germ cells has only deepened the mystery of those living cells.

When it was discovered, some 70 years ago, that the microscopic speck of seeming undifferentiated protoplasm was the starting point of all animal and vegetable life, biologists thought they had at last got down to the physical basis of life, and great was the excitement caused later on, when Professor Huxley announced that from the depths of the sea the British exploring ship, the "Challenger," had brought up a large mass of living undifferentiated protoplasm. But it was a mistake, and the professor manfully admitted it. With increased microscopic powers our histologists can now make out that the protoplasmic cell is in reality a highly organized structure—a living animal whose structure and functions can only be dimly made out by the microscope.

And so, no doubt, it will be with the spontaneous germ life discovered by Mr. Burke. The microscope can only discover life after it has become objective. What occurs prior to that objective can never be known. The real life process, the assembly of inorganic atoms, the mysterious force that initiates the assembly, probably akin to chemical affinity, will for ever remain mysteries about which science will interestingly theorise.

There is no doubt that many will think that Mr. Burke has made some mistake, if one does not think so, for his discovery only further confirms the theory of the unity of Nature.

When the first cablegram reached this continent regarding Professor Rontgen's X rays, it is your columns, upheld the bona-fides of the cablegram, against the general expression of distrust with which the cablegram was received, and I have equal, if not stronger, reasons for believing that the report of the spontaneous generation of life is authoritative and true in fact.—Yours, etc.,

ALBERT DAWSON,

48 Pitt-street, June 21.
—Sydney Daily Telegraph.

CHINA.

Ariyama:

Vochow, Br. ss., 1,266, J. H. Brown, 19th July, —Shanghai 14th July, Gen.—B. & S.
Hainan, Fr. ss., 377, L. Andersen, 19th July, —Pakhoi and Hoikhow 18th July, Gen.—A. R. M.
Evandale, Br. ss., 2,468, Wm. Bingers, 19th July, —Calcutta 3rd July, Coal.—D. & Co., Ltd.
Singora, Gen. ss., 1,233, P. Hermeling, 19th July, —Swatow 18th July, Ballast.—M. & Co.
Chili, Br. ss., 1,143, G. Hooker, 19th July, —Canton 19th July, Gen.—B. & S.
Tungking, Br. ss., 1,172, Bischard, 19th July, —Canton 19th July, Gen.—J. M. & Co.
Netherton, Br. ss., 2,755, J. Simpson, 19th July, —Sydney 26th June, Coal.—A. & Co.
Prinz Waldemar, Ger. ss., 3,118, F. von L. Petersen, 20th July, —Yokohama 8th July, Silk, Tea and Gen.—M. & Co.
Kowloon, Gen. ss., 2,318, H. Stehr, 20th July, —Chinkiang 16th July, Rice.—S. & Co.
Jacob Diederichsen, Ger. ss., 650, B. Olfert, 20th July, —Hoikhow 19th July, Gen.—J. & Co.
Kwangtung, Ch. ss., 1,136, Wm. H. Lunt, 20th July, —Canton 20th July, Gen.—C. M. S. N. Co.

Clearances at the Harbour Office.

Kowloon, for Canton.

Montlung, for Singapore.

Singora, for Bangkok.

Eleg, for Hongay.

Malaca, for Shanghai.

Cyrus, for Sourabaya.

Shawmut, for Amoy.

Desawang, for Bangkok.

Hattan, for Swatow.

Lucta, for Kwang-chow-wan.

Tungking, for Ningpo.

Oscar II, for Kutchinantu.

July 20.

Shawmut, for Tacoma.

Sithout, for Singapore.

Tiflath, for Shanghai.

Dew, wong, for Bangkok.

Dafin, nair, for Swatow.

Dongy, for Canton.

Sachsen, for Europe.

Tungking, for Shanghai.

Murlech, for Tsingtau.

Yochow, for Canton.

July 21.

Shawmut, for Tacoma.

Sithout, for Singapore.

Tiflath, for Shanghai.

Dew, wong, for Bangkok.

Sachsen, for Europe.

Tungking, for Shanghai.

Murlech, for Tsingtau.

Yochow, for Canton.

July 22.

Per. Sachsen, for Hongkong from Kobe.

Mr. H. Janni, From Nagasaki—Mr. C. M. Jenkins, Col. and Mrs. Kennon, and Mr. P. Sippe, From Shanghai—Messrs. T. Arima, S. C. B. Edmondson, Miss O. Strachan, Mr. S. A. Seebrenick, Mr. and Mrs. Kaplan, Mrs. A. S. Hooper, Mr. C. H. Horner, Messrs. E. Dever, J. Williet, and Mrs. Wan Hua, From Foochow —Mr. H. A. T. Macrae, For Singapore from Kobe—Mr. C. Donenberg, For Port Said—Mr. Syndasted, From Yoko-hama for "Apes" —Mr. S. Ogawa, For Genna—Mr. de Man From Shanghai—Mr. Th. Stern and family, General J. C. Chang, Major C. W. Wei, Capt. T. Y. Tien, T. S. Chow, A. Ronberg, Mr. Oscar M. Herzig, and Mrs. Huygen, For London—Mrs. W. S. Jackson, For Antwerp from Yokohama—Virs de Man, and Miss von Werthern, From Kobe—Mr. Curtius, For Hongkong from Yokohama—Misses P. F. da Silva, and Cheung Kawing, Dr. G. Wong, Dr. T. Wong, Mr. G. K. Cheung, Mrs. Ito and baby, Mrs. S. Tamaka and baby, From Kobe —Mrs. Hoskins and son, Messrs. N. M. Arab, Kwee Hing Kian and Kwee Soki Thoan From Nagasaki—Mr. Kun Chang Cheng, From Shanghai—Mr. and Mrs. F. Fisher, Mr. and Mrs. O. Cruz, and L. d'Aguilar, For Singapore from Kobe—Messrs. H. Kubo and T. Weil, From Foochow—Miss T. Bonfield, Mrs. Wong, and Miss McClelland, From Kobe for Columbus—Mr. D. R. Arden, From Shanghai for Port Said—Messrs. V. Joanchenko and V. Shechenko, From Yoko-hama for Naples —Miss S. Cook and D. Root.

Passengers departed.

Per. Mongolia, for San Francisco, &c.

Meiss, J. F. Fett, Mr. Weisberger, John Broderison and L. J. Fawcett, Mrs. I. E. Carter, Miss M. Carter, Messis. J. W. Towne, J. C. Craig, and A. D. Walk, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Dow, Mrs. L. J. Wright, Miss A. K. Springer, Mrs. E. T. Hull, Messrs. Top Bottom, Leo Bayley, and C. M. Monashim, Mrs. C. B. Weltner and infant, Mr. C. W. Rosenstock, Mrs. F. L. Stevens, Mr. M. Stevens, Dr. and Mrs. Thos. McCloy and children, Mrs. Padie Pike, Mrs. C. W. Vance, Messrs. W. B. Barclay, Woo Kin Hoy, and D. C. Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. Ching Kit, child and infant, Mr. and Mrs. T. E. Dow, Messrs. Geo. C. Wegmann, and A. McFerron, Mrs. Chas. Fong and a children, Messrs. J. B. Walker, B. P. Sulwär, A. N. Banjice, Mrs. Ng Shee and child, For China and Japan ports—Messrs. T. Tsukui, Geo. E. Dow, H. Helecker and J. W. Crouch, Miss D. Comar, Mr. R. Comar and a children, Messrs. S. L. Lee and a children, Messrs. J. C. McDonald, Isaac Chapman and M. Somoza, For Hoboken—Messrs. Al Chou, Leong Dai, and Dr. E. Waterhouse.

Shipping Report.

Sir. Evandale from Calcutta—Moderate SW. monsoons.

Vessels in Port.

STEAMERS.

Aldershot, Br. ss., 1,354, Adam, 5th July, —Canton 5th July, Gen.—D. & Co., Ltd.

Ardua, Br. ss., 2,270, W. L. Smith, 16th July, —Moji 10th July, Coal.—M. B. K.

Austrian, Aust. ss., 8,479, R. Colledan, 18th July, —Tritrea 27th May, and Singapore 12th July, Gen.—S. W. & Co.

On and after 15th July, 1905, the rate of postage on letters from Hongkong and the British Postal Agencies in China to Australia will be at the rate for 4 cents for each half ounce instead of 10 cents as at present.

The rate of postage on letters from Australia to Hongkong and the British Postal Agencies in China will be reduced from 8d to 2d for each half ounce.

THE RIDDLE OF THE UNIVERSE.

[Continued from page 6.]

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Mails.

To Let.

TO LET.

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Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 19th July, 1905. [755]

TO LET.

GODOWN No. 3, NEW PRAVA, Kennedy Town.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 27th June, 1905. [692]

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A BUILDING at CAUSEWAY BAY, at present in occupation of the Steam Laundry Co., Ltd.
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FLATS in MORETON TERRACE, facing Polo Ground.
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Hongkong, 30th March, 1905. [169]

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Rents very moderate.

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H. RUTTENJEE,
No. 5, D'Aguilar Street,
37 and 38, Elgin Road, Kowloon.
Hongkong, 5th June, 1905. [627]

TO LET.

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H. N. MODY.
Hongkong, 4th May, 1905. [547]

TO LET.

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First Floor, No. 12, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL.
Second Floor, Nos. 12 and 14, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL.
Apply to—
S. BISNEY,
Hongkong Hotel.
Hongkong, 8th June, 1905. [639]

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Hongkong, 10th January, 1905. [57]
[2] GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

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Pleiades	3,753	F. G. Purinton	—
Shawmut	9,606	E. V. Roberts	—

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Barber's shop and steam-laundry. Cargo carried in cold storage.

For further information, apply to
DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,
General Agents,
Queen's Buildings,
Hongkong, 20th July, 1905. [54]

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Hongkong, 16th May, 1905.

SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. BENJAMIN, KELLY & POTTS. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT.	LAST DIVIDEND.	APPROXIMATE RETURN AT PRESENT QUOTATION.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
BANKS.				RESERVE.	AT WORKING ACCOUNT.		
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	\$125	\$125	\$1,000,000 \$8,000,000 \$250,000	\$1,493,408	{ Div. of \$1.10, and bonus of \$1 @ ex-change 1/1/05=\$2.46 for second half-year 1904	5 % \$9.00
National Bank of China, Limited	99,925	\$7	\$5	\$200,000	\$41,768	\$2 (London 3/6) for 1903 London 6.90
MARINE INSURANCES.				RESERVE.	AT WORKING ACCOUNT.		
Canton Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,400,000 \$81,393	\$150.94	\$17 for 1903	5% \$325 sales
China Traders' Insurance Company, Limited	34,000	\$83.33	\$25	\$950,000 \$151,000 \$362,166 \$371,445	Nil.	\$4½ for year ended 30.4.1904	6% \$76
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	\$15	\$5	Tls. 800,000 \$1,850,000 \$20,000	Tls. 217,119	Interim of 7/6.1904	8% Tls. 82
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$100	\$372,749 \$803,116 \$816,773 \$700,000	\$2,028,907	\$35 for 1903	5% \$715 buyers
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	10,000	\$100	\$60	\$1,000,000 \$218,993	\$486,284	\$12 and \$3 special dividend for 1903	8% \$1721
FIRE INSURANCES.				RESERVE.	AT WORKING ACCOUNT.		
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$10	\$218,993 \$21,211	\$329,047	\$6 dividend & \$1 bonus for 1903	8% \$85 sellers
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	8,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,000,000 \$150,000	\$360,373	\$34 for 1903	11½% \$305 buyers
SHIPPING, TUG AND CARRO BOATS.				RESERVE.	AT WORKING ACCOUNT.		
China & Manilla Steamship Company, Limited	30,000	\$25	\$25	\$1,000,000 \$85,419	\$8,832	\$1 for 1904	5% \$20
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	20,000	\$50	\$50	\$250,000 \$600,000	Nil.	\$2 for year ended 30.6.1904	5% \$36 sellers
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$15	\$15	\$158,444 \$120,000	\$26,160	\$1 for second half-year 1904	9½% \$61 sales
Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$241,150 \$3,999	Tls. 4,435	12/- @ 1/10=\$6.29.51 for 1904	6% \$93 buyers
Shanghai Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	100,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 25,000	Tls. 43,762	Tls. 2½ final making Tls. 4½ for 1904	7½% Tls. 60 sellers
"Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited	2,000,000	\$1	\$1	\$4,000,000 \$41,100	458,852	Tls. 2½ final making Tls. 3½ for 1904	7½% \$150 sellers
"Star" Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$65,000 \$24,573	\$929	\$1.80 for year ending 30.4.1905	5½% \$35 sellers
Straits Steamship Company, Limited	5,000	\$100	\$100	\$400,000 \$21,755	\$21,231	\$10 for 1904	7% \$42
Taku Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 26,000	Tls. 6,190	Final of Tls. 1½ making 1½=3 for 1904	11% Tls. 30
REFINERIES.				RESERVE.	AT WORKING ACCOUNT.		
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$100	\$450,000 none	\$42,812	Final of \$15 making \$20 for 1904	9½% \$100 buyers
Luxon Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	\$100	\$100	Tls. 100,000	\$85,087	\$3 for 1897	5% \$30 sellers
Perak Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited	7,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 100,000	Tls. 1,635	Tls. 2½ for year ending 30.9.04	38% Tls. 70 sellers
MINING.				RESERVE.	AT WORKING ACCOUNT.		
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd.	1,000,000	\$1	\$1	\$40,000 none	\$7,820	Interim of 1/ (No. 4)	13% Tls. 8 sellers
Oriental Consolidated Mining Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	\$18,100	G 567,2093	Interim of 50 cents (gold) for 1905 (No. 5)	6% \$6
Raub Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited	50,000	\$1	\$1	\$18,100	Dr. £4,029	No. 12 of 1/=48 cents \$6
Société Francaise des Charbonnages du Tonkin	16,000	Frs. 250	Frs. 250	{ Fcs. 251,337 { Fcs. 1,529,652	Fcs. 85,706	Final of Fcs. 25 making Fcs. 55 for 1903 \$490
DOCKS, WHARVES & GODOWNS.				RESERVE.	AT WORKING ACCOUNT.		
Farnham, (S. C.) Boyd & Co., Limited	55,200	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 1,000,000	Tls. 34,924	Final of Tls. 8 making Tls. 13 for 1904	9½% Tls. 143
Fenwick (Geo.) & Co., Limited	6,000	\$25	\$25	\$70,000	\$8,577	\$3 for 1904	11% \$10 new
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown, Co., Ltd.	40,000	\$50	\$50	\$8,473 \$10,000 \$500,000	\$29,422	Final of \$2½ making \$5 for 1904	5% \$95 buyers
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd.	50,000	\$50	\$50	\$33,500 \$60,000 \$55,500	\$498,289	\$6 dividend and \$1 bonus for 2nd half-year 1904	7½% \$160 sales
Hawthorn Erskine, Limited	12,000	\$100	\$100	\$50,000	\$489	\$10 for 1903	5% \$270 sellers
New Amoy Dock Company, Limited	6,000	\$64	\$64	\$50,000	\$40,936	\$10 for 1903	5% \$150 sellers
Riley Hargreaves & Co., Limited	6,000	\$100	\$100	\$50,000	Tls. 10,711	\$7½ dividend	6½% \$114 sellers
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company	32,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 487,210 { Tls. 59,880	\$9,989	Final of Tls. 6 making Tls. 10 for 1904	7½% Tls. 1921
Tanjong Pagar Dock Company, Limited	37,000	\$100	\$100	\$2,000,000 \$1,000,000	Tls. 806	Final of Tls. 5 making Tls. 9 for 1904	6% \$134 sales
Yantze Wharf and Godown Company, Limited	2,500	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	\$100,000	\$1,502	Final of 60 cents making \$1.80 for 1904	10% \$18 sales
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDING.				RESERVE.	AT WORKING ACCOUNT.		
Asfor House Hotel Company, Limited (Shanghai)	30,000	\$25	\$25	\$12,000 \$1,200	Tls. 34,000	None	10% \$100 sellers
Astor House Hotel, Limited							

The Hongkong Telegraph.

MAIL SUPPLEMENT.

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

NEW SERIES No 4004

英一千九百零五年六月二十二日

SATURDAY, JULY 22, 1905.

六月二十二日

香港七月二十日

31 PER ANNUM.

SINGLE COPY, 25 CENTS.

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BIRTHS.

At Shanghai, on the 11th inst., the wife of G.

Mrs. MARGARET, of a daughter, still-born.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur S. Adams, Am. Env.

Minister, Union, Hangyang, Central China, on

June 19, 1905, at Kuling, of a daughter, BER-

MARGARET.

Penang, the wife of Mr. G. J. HOUTSMA,

daughter and a son.

MARRIAGES.

On 8th June, at St. Mary of the Angels, Bay-

water, REGINALD GEORGE, eldest surviving

son of the late General E. D. Watson, Bengal

Army, to SYDNEY FRANCES VIVIAN, only

daughter of D. G. Presgrave, and of Mrs.

Presgrave, of 3 Powis Gardens, Baywater.

On 8th July, at the Union Church, Shang-

hai, AXEL EDWARD KINBLAD, I. M. Customs,

to JANE ELIZABETH TINGLE, of Heckmond-

Wike, England.

DEATHS.

On 7th July, at the General Hospital, Shang-

hai, ANNA MAERTENS, aged 64 years.

On the 10th July, at Shanghai, Guglielmo

Veleno, age 18 years.

On 12th July at the General Hospital, Shang-

hai, A. CAMPBELL, late Engineer, I. C. S. Tai-

peh.

At Shanghai, on the 13th July, 1905, Captain

P. P. DAMSTROM, aged 67 years.

On 16th July, at Shanghai, GEORGE

P. MARTIN WATTS, Silk Inspector, Messrs.

Gold, Karberg & Co., aged 34 years.

The Hongkong Telegraph

MAIL SUPPLEMENT,
ISSUED GRATIS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JULY 22, 1905.

AGAINST BEACHCOMBERS.

(15th July.)

An unenviable reputation has been gained by Hongkong as the home of the wanderer, the ne'er-do-well and the vagrant—more familiarly known as the beachcomber. For years, Hongkong has apparently been the final resort of those whose first and last plea is that the world owes them a living, although they take no steps to earn it living.

Periodically, batches of the more deserving have been helped to leave the Colony, but no sooner has one lot been sent away to try their luck in new fields than the average is maintained by the influx of new claimants to the world's charity. Seamen, engineers and stokers have been the worst offenders in this respect. The seamen have "jumped" their ship because they could not endure the food provided, or they had some grievance against the officers. Engineers and firemen found themselves on the beach for a variety of reasons—they lost their boat, or they had taken French leave, or they were tired of the sea and found Hongkong a pleasant place, for a time, in which to live on indiscriminate charity. Whatever the cause of their position, they invariably became in the end a public burden. If they found a philanthropist in Hongkong than would be believed—they would journey to Singapore and take that town by storm. The dumping of Hongkong beachcombers in neighbouring ports aroused much indignation, and Singapore especially has repeatedly protested against the practice. But nothing could be done with this class of people in Hongkong. As a rule, they found themselves rebuffed when they started to look for work, and eventually they gave up the effort, and lived by preying on the good-temper of the people in Hongkong. Should they be caught by the police authorities in the act of beggary or contravening the Vagrancy Ordinance they were sent to the House of Detention and segregated from the criminals. Apparently the treatment meted out to them at the House of Detention has proved too mild and lenient. Some of those who had landed in that institution lived from months at the expense of the community, provided with ample meals and sheltered from the cold weather in winter. Recently the Legislative Council took up the question and passed a series of amendments to the Ordinance intended to make the House of Detention a vastly less desirable abode in the future than it has proved in the past. Under the regulations of the Ordinance as amended, a vagrant who may now be sent to the House of Detention will have to work for his living. At the pleasure of the Superintendent, he may be set to work at an industrial trade, preferably his usual trade; or he may have to perform the monotonous task of picking a pound and a half of oakum a day; or he may be required to turn a crank 7,000 times; or do "any other work of a hard bodily nature which the Governor shall from time to time approve." The vagrant, however, will not be prevented from exchanging the seclusion of his cell for the freedom of a useful existence. He will be permitted to go out every day, except Sundays and other holidays, during such hours as the Superintendent may specify, for the purpose of seeking employment, provided that he has completed the work prescribed for that day." In some respects these regulations are akin to those in force in the casual wards of England. When a tramp goes to the workhouse in an English city or village he has to perform an allotted task in return for his bed and breakfast, and if he fails to do it, he becomes amenable to the law and usually finds himself landed in prison. It can hardly be argued then that these new regulations are unduly harsh on the self-constituted beachcomber, whose presence in the Colony is a nuisance, and may, as has happened in the past, become a menace. They will have the effect of making a potential vagrant think twice before he casts himself adrift on the beach at Hongkong. They will deter the loungers of Shanghai and Manila from throwing themselves on the mistaken generosity of Hongkong residents. And Hongkong will be shunned by the nomad and the loafer as a leper spot on the China coast. After all, Hongkong is no place for the labouring man, the out-of-work seaman, or the unemployed stoker. Hongkong is not a terminus port; shipmasters are not in the habit of enrolling crews at this port; and in civil life all the work that an unskilled white labourer is capable of performing can be done quite as well, and at a much cheaper rate, by the Chinese coolie. If the East, that vagrants are not desired in Hongkong, that they are treated almost on a par with criminals, that they have to work for their bare living, and are subject to all the rules, and the penalties which follow the infraction of these rules, of the prison or the House of Detention as it is euphemistically termed, there will soon be a marked diminution in the number of waifs and strays who wander aimlessly round Hongkong. It is, however, to be regretted that no scheme could be suggested whereby those who are committed to the House of Detention might labour at some useful work. Picking oakum or turning a crank is labour absolutely thrown away. Surely it might be possible to set these people to work at some occupation

which, while it brought in some return to the Government and did not interfere with the labour market, taught the vagrants a useful lesson which could afterwards be turned to account. But that is perhaps too Utopian an idea to bear fruit in Hongkong. The main object of the authorities is to clear the colony of beachcombers. It is safe to predict that the character of these new regulations will effect that purpose, and once free from the fraternity, it is not likely that they or their prototypes will again make their appearance in Hongkong.

WHITE GLOVES.

(17th July.)

It is peculiarly gratifying to record the fact that the second Assize over which the Chief Justice, Sir Francis Piggott, will preside tomorrow will be signalled by the presentation of a pair of white gloves in token of the maiden innocence of the community. In a city like Victoria, the hive of a most heterogeneous population, and the sanctuary of many social outcasts and lepers from other countries, the liability to sudden outbreaks of criminal violence and felonious practices is ever to be feared. The antagonistic interests of a great majority of the population have also to be considered; and the fact that a large proportion of the people have been reared in a condition of mute opposition to established law and order is also calculated to work for evil. Yet Victoria can establish a claim to comparative immunity from serious crime which many another town in this and other parts of the world might reasonably envy. So far as we can learn, this is the seventh occasion on which the Chief Justice of Hongkong has had the pleasant duty of accepting from the Registrar a pair of white gloves. In November last, it fell to the Registrar, Mr. Arathoon Seth, the present Sir Henry Berkeley, then the Chief Justice of the Colony, with the traditional emblem of purity so far as the criminal bench is concerned. The first recorded maiden sessions in the history of Hongkong occurred in August, 1873. The second occasion was in 1877. Then fourteen years elapsed until there was a clean sheet before the sessions; in 1891 Mr. (now Sir) William Meigh Goodman, who was Attorney General at the time, offered congratulations to Sir James Russell, the Chief Justice, on the felicitous event. Between 1891 and 1896, the spotless gloves of the country have been retarded simply on account of the absence of technical knowledge. Whether the Canton Christian College can hope to provide the school of technology which is so urgently required if China is to work out her own regeneration remains to be seen; but to the outsider it seems clear that the success which has attended the College in the past and the vast possibilities which exist for the future in the erection of the new buildings, open up a vista of useful work in which tuition in technical subjects should find an increasingly important place. The western world has not ceased to wonder at the enormous strides which Japan has made during the last fifty years. But who shall say that China's teeming millions may not within another half-century range themselves alongside Japan, and consequently alongside the great Powers of the world, in thought and deed? With seminaries such as the Canton Christian College actively engaged in educating the youth of the country in the knowledge of the West, and seeking to inculcate the duties of every intelligent Chinaman towards his compatriots, such a feature as the spectacle of the Chinese working together for a common object, for the rejuvenation of the Empire and the uplifting of the masses, should not be considered in the least degree impossible or improbable. The Rev. T. W. Pearce, of Hongkong, who was present at the ceremony in Canton, gave a deserved need of praise to the president and professors of the College on the auspicious occasion which had brought the gathering together. The Canton Christian College has a great future before it, and so long as the direction of the College is in the control of men of the type at present in charge its success is assured. All who are in sympathy with this movement will, with us, join in congratulating the College Faculty in having at last a permanent home in which they can pursue that educational work which has already found so many witnesses in its favour.

funds had to be considered. It has been said that "a good school is always a money-making concern, and sometimes a money-losing," but rarely, if ever, a "money-making enterprise." And when it is stated that the income of the College from students last year fell short of meeting the full expenses by \$16,027.65, it will be recognised that the money question was of very considerable importance. The Trustees have sought to raise the subscription

with the object of gaining the support of the Government in petitioning the Cable Companies to reduce the rates between Great Britain and Australia, India, and China. Sir David Sassoon declared that the cables to West Africa were ridiculously high; the rates to China were absurd; and even the 50 per cent. reduction on the Indian Tariff was not sufficient in view of the increasing number of telegrams which were being sent and received at both ends of the cable. Mr. Austen Chamberlain referred to the general principles laid down by Lord Balfour's committee, and held that the real function of these cable concessions which the Government gave was to furnish opportunities of correcting any marked unreasonableness on the part of the Cable Companies. He gladdened the hearts of the Indian representatives by stating that there would be a further reduction in the rate between England and India—from half a crown to two shillings a word—but there was no mention of China. The action of the Australian Government has retarded the reduction of rates there. It would seem then that merchants in the Far East will have to continue suffering the inconvenience and expense which high cable rates bring in their train. During the past year the Cable Companies have received enormous payments as the result of the Russo-Japanese war, but those who use the cables are not to benefit. The rapid extension of cable lines by

against are rather interesting. It is submitted on the one side that, in order to teach the Filipinos to work and to bring them and the islands to a high state of industrial efficiency and production, it is absolutely necessary to rigidly exclude Chinese and other outside labour. The work of the Chinese in the British possessions of the East and especially in the tracts, and the prosperity of the Netherlands Indies as the result of Chinese labour are completely ignored. On the other side is that large class, growing larger every year, which is taking the trouble to see things with its own eyes and to form its own conclusions. Commander Coffin of the U.S. Navy, who has been in the Spanish war says: "The only salvation for the Philippines, so far as progress is concerned, will be the free admission of Chinese, who are ready to labour, while the Filipinos stubbornly persist in leading lives of indolence." That, of course, is merely enunciating a fact to which Britain has given practical effect long ago. The Chinese are the steadiest and most indomitable workers in the East; prosperity dogs their heels, and that prosperity is enjoyed by the native as well as by the foreign interloper. The situation in the Philippines, says the San Francisco *Call*, summons to a solution the common sense and genius of the American people. But what that solution will be is beyond their ken. To those in the East the only possible solution would seem to be the free admission of Chinese to the Philippines, and the adoption of reasonable laws dealing with the admission of Chinese immigrants to the United States.

BRITAIN'S EXCLUSION BILL.

(21st July.)

According to a telegram which appears in a contemporary, the House of Commons has passed the Aliens Bill. The British Government have been considering the question of restricting the free admission of aliens to the country for several years, but under the pressure of more urgent business the Aliens Bill was usually allowed to be quietly shelved. Recent events in England, however, have acted as a kind of forecast of what might be expected should the Government delay the passing of this measure any longer. Processions of unemployed from all parts of the Midlands have been tramping through mud and water in order that they might lay their grievances at the door of the nation. Foot-sore and weary, yet buoyed up by the hope that work would come when they reached London, these processions of workmen who could not find work marched to the metropolis to find that sympathy was the only reward offered them. And sympathy goes ill with an empty stomach. While these men were practically on the verge of starvation, condemned to remain idle through no fault of their own and punished for the sins of their forefathers by having to watch the faces of their wives and families grow thinner and more pinched every day, the scum of the Continent was fattening in the purlieus of Soho. It is a glorious thing to shout that Great Britain is a free country, but when it becomes free to the rascaldom and criminals of every country—while the native-born is fettered by conventions and chained by want—there is decidedly "something wrong in the state of Denmark." For years it has been customary for the police of Europe to seek for their most noted criminals in London. Whenever a defaulter found himself almost enclosed in the clutches of the law he made a bee-line for Great Britain, which thus became the modern Asia of Europe. These malefactors, enemies to well-ordered society, brought their particular vice with them. The list of those to be tried at each criminal sessions in London was composed of names which spoke of Polish or Hungarian or even Turkish origin. The plain, unvarnished Smiths were noticeably absent, and instead there were names which ended in "sky" or "berg" or any other suffix which betokened a foreign birth. This far from peaceful invasion permeated all ranks. The workmen who were trying to raise their condition by mutual support found their greatest enemies in the aliens who crouched together in unthinkable dens and worked for starvation wages until they saw an opportunity of fleecing the people who allowed them to exist. The Aliens Bill was recognised to be an immediate necessity, if the sons of the soil were to live comparatively free lives. Why should every scamp in Europe, or Asia for that matter, be permitted to dump his self and his belongings down in England? It was said that the greater proportion of these aliens were really visitors en route to America. But it was forgotten that America imposes an examination on all immigrants, and those who did not satisfy requirements were incontinently hustled back—not to their native birthplace, but to "merrie England," there to sink or swim, to live by their wits rather than by their hands. Those who were against the Aliens Bill proudly pointed to the valued legacy which the talented and earnest Huguenots had left the working-people of England; they pointed to the magnificent work done by foreigners who had been compelled to fly their own countries and settle in England. But the Aliens Bill is not directed against those political refugees whose only crime is their inability to remain calm under oppression and sit silent while official enormities are being committed. The Aliens Bill is not directed against the competent, the skilful and the brainy honest man. It is a barrier erected in the face of the shiftless and the incapable; against the criminal classes of Europe, those who have been saturated in the vices of continental cities. No man with a clear conscience and a willing arm will be refused admission to Great Britain, but the mental lepers and criminally diseased will be resolutely shut out, so that their very presence may not contaminate the air and poison the ground. The Aliens Bill, unless it has been wonderfully altered in Committee, does not go so far as the immigration laws of the United States, but it should suffice to effect a marked reduction in the crime of the capital, and leave little foothold on his island for the native. Now that the Bill has passed through the House of Commons, it will meet no obstruction in the House of Lords, and the Royal assent to the Bill may be expected

at the end of the present session. The Aliens Bill was greatly needed and should prove a boon and a blessing to the people of Great Britain.

CLASS DISTINCTIONS IN HONGKONG.

(22nd July.)

In a Colony like Hongkong, whose cosmopolitan population is one of its chief features, it might have been expected that anything savouring of cliqueism and class distinctions would be rigidly tabooed. The numerous interests of the Colony impose an intercourse with the people of all nations such as obtain in few other places, and the result is that, in business at any rate, there is, generally speaking, an entire absence of racial feeling, all castes mingling and fraternising in the best spirit. But when we come to the social side another trait of human nature is disclosed. Of course, it may be said that every man has a perfect right to do what he pleases in his private life, and while that may be perfectly true the man of business takes good care to offend nobody by any assumption of superiority over those with whom he is in daily contact. It has been left for an organisation—whose motto is that all men are brothers—to proclaim bluntly the distinction which is supposed to attach to European birth, and to hoist the banner of social snobbery in the face of the very people from whom they are continually soliciting favours. The Young Men's Christian Association of Hongkong—worked from America—is imbued with a spirit of almost baronial pride of birth. No descendant of Warwick the Kingmaker ever pointed with greater haughtiness to the blood royal in his veins than do these members of a Christian body attest their nobility of caste. Their portals are closed to the riff-raff who did not happen to be raised in some European born. It is more difficult for the native-born to gain admission to their distinguished company than it is for a boot-black to gaze on the King. As they started, so they have continued; but their latest exploit is particularly worthy of attention. It has been arranged that on Bank Holiday the members of this precious Association will have an excursion to Mirs Bay. A few circulars were printed for distribution among that limited class which is eligible to accompany the excursionists. There was no suggestion that the circulars should be posted in public places, for the simple reason that it was feared the aristocracy of the Association might be overwhelmed by the common herd who are not wanted. There was at least a spark of decent feeling shown in the attempt to conceal the proposed trip from the knowledge of those whose application for a ticket could only have been regarded as a piece of gross effrontery, though entirely consistent with the opinion which is held by the high and mighty members of the Y.M.C.A. concerning everybody and everything not stamped with the hall-mark of European birth. So in order to prevent contamination by those not entitled to walk into the Presence, the circulars were handed round among the select few. Probably there would have been no circulars at all had there not been the question of expense to consider. But the nobility of the Y.M.C.A. in Hongkong are apparently not always so staunch to their colours as the vulgar crowd towards each other; and it was necessary to get a certain number of excursionists to ensure the financial success of the outing. Everybody entrusted with the sale of these tickets is supposed to know by intuition the people who are officially declared by the Y.M.C.A. to be persons who are neither fit nor proper to associate with, but that only applies to the male section of the community. The young tin deities of the Y.M.C.A. have excommunicated the non-European males, but, being only mortal, they have said nothing about the ladies. The absurdity of the situation which their crass idiocy has brought about would be very funny if it were not so contemptible. It is possible for a member of the Y.M.C.A. to escort a lady of the outsider class—that is to say the non-European-born class—to the excursion, and even to introduce her to the great intellects of the Association. But he cannot invite his brother to the picnic! He may induce half a dozen members of the Young Women's Christian Association—which, to its credit it is said, is practically absolutely free from this rank snobbery and cheap pretensions—to join the excursion, so that his entourage might consist of all classes of the community on the female side. But if he dared to invite their fathers, or brothers or second cousins the probability is that as an iconoclast of the first water he would be incontinently thrown into outer darkness, where it is supposed that all is weeping and gnashing of teeth. It comes to this that where the female section of society is concerned a man, even a member of the Y.M.C.A., can do no wrong; but when it comes to the males, he has to be guarded against himself. He might even fraternise and find himself chummy with a non-European; things more wonderful have happened. So in order to prevent such state of affairs, if possible, this Christian Association has let it be understood that none of the native-born—no matter his colour, character or ability—need apply. And this is what they are pleased to call Young Men's Christian Association principles! It must be remembered that the Y.M.C.A. has never been backward in soliciting subscriptions from the very people it now seeks to ostracise. Whenever anything is wanted for the organisation, there is a call to arms, and by means of diplomacy and a suitable amount of cajolery those outsiders are graciously permitted to hand over their donations and subscriptions to the benevolent and brotherly members of the Y.M.C.A. To tell the truth, the Y.M.C.A. in Hongkong is practically maintained by the people who are locked down upon by the members. The very meekness and readiness of those outsiders to render help to the Association when asked is counted as so much against them. The squalor of the Egyptians by the chosen people of God was carried out in an amateurish sort of way compared

with the tactics adopted by the Y.M.C.A. of Hongkong. "We are the people," says the Y.M.C.A., "and there is none like us." They will have their excursion to Mirs Bay in the sanctity of their own society. Those who know that what society is likely to be will cordially wish them joy and a happy ending—financially, of course—to the trip. But they should be made clearly to understand that when they next come forward to solicit alms they should give a wide berth to those who are deemed inferior mortals, whose company is not desired in the fastidious circles of the Y.M.C.A., and whose only claim to recognition at all is that they have some spark of human kindness in their breasts and a specially developed in the direction of generosity and brotherliness, things which are apparently unknown to the Y.M.C.A. of Hongkong.

TELEGRAMS.

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SERVICE.

S. C. FARNHAM, BOYD & CO.

MR. J. R. TWENTYMAN'S RESIGNATION

FROM THE DIRECTORATE.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 20th July, 2.40 p.m.

Mr. J. R. Twentyman, chairman of directors of Messrs. S. C. Farnham, Boyd & Co., Ltd., has resigned from the Board.

[On the arrival of the German mail steamer from Shanghai this morning it was learnt that a report had been current in the Northern settlement that, upon Mr. Twentyman's return from Japan, where he had gone for a change after his recent carriage accident, he would tender his resignation from the directorate of the Shanghai Dock Co. It is said that he was prompted to this course by the dissatisfaction expressed by a body of shareholders of the management of the business of the Company with special reference to the vexed question of the proposition for the sale of the Company to a London syndicate. It is believed Mr. Twentyman's intention is to give up active participation in the business in the East and will be retiring home shortly.—ED. H.K.T.]

[Official.]

THE OCCUPATION OF SAGHALIEN.

Mr. M. Noma, Consul for Japan, has kindly forwarded to us the following telegram:

Tokio, July 15. 1.25 p.m.

Saghalien Army reports that our army, pursuing the enemy, dislodged him from the neighbourhood of Vladimirovka and Bliniyevka (two miles west of Vladimirovka) on the 10th inst., and occupied both places.

The enemy's main force retreated to the fortified position north-west of Dalineye, where, with some field guns and machine guns, stubborn resistance had been offered.

Our army commenced a vigorous attack on the 11th inst., and routed the enemy towards Manka at dawn of 12th inst.

The enemy's losses are yet uncertain, but probably at least 150.

THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO., LTD.

MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS.

15th inst.

Shareholders in the Hongkong Electric Co. Ltd., met for their sixteenth ordinary yearly meeting at the company's offices, St. George's Building, at 12.30 p.m. to-day. There were present Mr. A. G. Wood, chairman of directors, presiding, Hon. Sir Paul Chater, Hon. Mr. C. W. Dickson, and Mr. G. H. Medhurst (directors), Messrs. E. W. Terry, H. Carmichael, J. Wheley, R. Roberts, A. O. Baptista, A. Chew, Lim Shui Lin, J. R. Michael, P. Teator, J. W. C. Bonnar, and W. H. Wickham.

15th inst.

The notice calling the meeting was read.

The Chairman said:—The report and accounts having been in your hands for some days, I trust I have your permission to follow the customary course and to take them as read. The directors have much pleasure in submitting these accounts to you as they show a steady increase in the company's operations, our services now equaling upwards of 34,000 lamps of 8 candle power, 85 are lamps and 15 lifts, against last year 27,500 lamps of 8 candle power, 85 are lamps and 12 lifts. Our earnings have increased correspondingly, the balance of profit and loss account amounting to \$12,199.82 against \$99,959.77 last year. In dealing with this credit balance, after deducting directors' fees in the manner proposed, viz., to pay a dividend of 10 per cent absorbing \$45,000 and writing off a plant account for depreciation \$52,048.76, leaving a balance of \$2,51.12 carried forward to next account, the directors would have liked to propose a larger dividend and a smaller amount written off, but they have been restrained from doing so by the following considerations. First, that in all probability we shall require to call up the balance of the unpaid capital, \$150,000 before the end of the year, and by paying a 10 per cent dividend now they will be in a better position to maintain the same per centage next year on the larger capital, and next because some important alterations are about to be made in our distributing system, that is, we are about to replace the greater portion of our overhead wire service through the Central and Eastern parts of the City by underground cables. This amounts very much to replacing an old system of service by a new one, with the sacrifice of the old one. This last has, however, quite reduced its capacity for service, whereas the new system will enable us to supply a better service through the districts concerned and will allow of extension into more distant districts as may be required. The cost of these alterations will amount to about \$12,000, and although they will be considerable improvements, still they are very much replacement of old plant by new, and as such have been taken into account by the reports in dealing with the distribution of the funds at their disposal. In the report we have mentioned that we are building a new chimney at the works, the pipe and iron being found inadequate to requirements. The cost of this will come into next year's accounts. In the month of March last, tenders for lighting the roads in the Peak district was called by the Government. Accordingly we put forward one and subsequently learned with regret that our application was unsuccessful. I have only one other matter to

put before you and that is about the close of our financial year, now the end of the month of April. We find this for many reasons an inconvenient date for us, whilst two months earlier say the end of the month of February would suit us much better. This involves only altering the date of our financial year to the last day of February, which the directors have power to do; if you approve the coming financial year to us will this be so instead of 12 months, after that the course will be as usual.

No questions were asked.

The Chairman moved the adoption of the report and accounts.

Mr. J. R. Michael seconded, and the motion was unanimously carried.

DIRECTORS.

On the proposition of Mr. J. W. C. Bonnar, seconded by Mr. P. Tester, the appointments of Mr. G. H. Medhurst and the Hon. Mr. C. W. Dickson to the board of directors *viz.* Messrs. E. S. Wheeler and W. J. Greeson resigned, were confirmed.

Mr. J. Wheley moved, and Mr. H. Carmichael seconded, the resolution that Messrs. A. G. Wood and G. H. Medhurst be re-elected directors. Agreed.

AUDITORS.

Mr. E. W. Terry proposed, and Mr. Lim Shui Lin seconded, that the Hon. Mr. Sherman Stewart and Mr. C. W. May be re-elected auditors. Agreed.

The Chairman—That is all the business. I have to thank you for your attendance and to state that dividend warrants will be ready, on application, on Monday.

MAIDEN CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

INTERESTING CEREMONY.

18th inst.

An interesting ceremony took place at the Supreme Court-house this morning, on the opening of the Criminal Sessions. As stated in the *Hongkong Telegraph* yesterday, there were no cases on the list for trial, and the maiden sessions was therefore signalled by the presentation of a pair of white gloves to the Chief Justice, Sir Francis Pigott. The Court was crowded with jurors who had been summoned to attend, and by spectators curious witness the ancient and time-honoured ceremony of presenting to the Judge the symbolic emblems of purity.

His Lordship took his seat while the usher rapidly delivered the usual proclamation.

The Registrar, Mr. Arathoon Seth, handed to his Lordship the sheet containing the names of those in prison on remand, and stated that there were no names on the "committed for trial" list.

The Attorney General, the Hon. Sir Henry Berkely, said—May it please your Lordship, I have great pleasure in announcing to your Lordship that there are no cases for trial at this Assizes. And I have to offer my congratulations to your Lordship and to the community on the fact that the peace of the Colony should be such as to call for no occasion for troubling the inhabitants thereof.

The Registrar, Mr. Seth, said—Your Lordship, it is usual in accordance with ancient custom on an occasion of this kind, for the presiding Judge to receive a pair of white gloves in token of the maiden purity of the sessions. I have the pleasant duty of asking your Lordship's acceptance of a pair of white gloves which I have the honour to present on this occasion.

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Mr. Hazelton this morning. Asked what she had to herself she stated that her husband's first wife had struck her so she wanted to kill herself. She had been removed to the asylum and examined but pronounced to be quite sane.—His Worship said she had done every wicked thing, and if she did not wish to have trouble with the first wife she had better go back to the house. On her sister's prompting to look after her in future, his Worship discharged her with a caution.

ALLBED PERJURY.

BY A CLERK.

This afternoon, before F. A. Hazelton, U.S.M.W., interpreter in the office of a firm of solicitors, appeared on remand charged with having committed perjury, in that he did strongly sign a false declaration in a certain action filed in the Supreme Court, on the 13th last.

Mr. H. W. Looker, of Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon, appeared for the prosecution; and Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., instructed Mr. H. G. C. Bailey, of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master, was for the defence.

It will be remembered that when the case was called before the Court last Friday, Mr. Bailey contended that the summons was irregular inasmuch as it did not specially state the particular act for which the defendant was charged with perjury, and on the prosecution's failing to furnish him with the details of the charge, he then elected not to press his election, the case being remanded till to-day in order to give the prosecution time to furnish such details.

In the case being called on, Mr. Looker said that the document alleged to be falsely signed by the defendant contained this clause "on which the charge of perjury was based, I know of my own knowledge that Tung Fuk Chow is a partner in the Ko Sing Theatre." Mr. Looker said that Tung Fuk Chow was not, and never had been, a partner in the Ko Sing Theatre. He read a number of affidavits from the partners, and others connected with the theatre, stating that Tung Fuk Chow was not a partner, and went on to point out that on one occasion when he had to serve a summons on Tung Fuk Chow he had asked others in the theatre about Tung. As a matter of fact Tung and defendant were entirely unknown to each other. The defendant had made a false declaration, whether by premeditation or malice aforethought, or through a carelessness he had got into, he, Mr. Looker, was not prepared to say, but as a matter of fact account of that declaration Tung had been imprisoned for some seven days, until appearance on affidavit was made for his release, the case against him in the Supreme Court was discharged.

Tung Fuk Chow said he was a business man in Canton, and lived in Fung Yuen Street. He is a dealer in silk and piece goods. He was not a partner in the Ko Sing Theatre in Hongkong. His elder brother, Tung Kok Sheng, and a clansman, Tung Yiu Tie, were brothers, the former being the managing partner, and having rooms at the theatre because of his position. Since his brother had been managing partner witness came down almost every month to see him. Before his brother became managing partner he used also to pay periodical visits to Hongkong—several times in a year. He remembered defendant serving him with two writs. He was then at the theatre witnessing a performance. Before the day he had never seen the defendant. Defendant handed him the two writs for \$7,000 to the Ko Sing Theatre owed. Defendant said "These are two writs to be served on you." witness replied "I am not the owner." Defendant said "Are you Tung Fuk Chow?" and witness replied "I am." Defendant then said he had been told to hand the writs to witness, and that he did not know much about it. Witness took defendant to the manager, and in his presence handed the writs to the manager, and then the defendant left. Cross-examined by Mr. Pollock, witness said his name was Tung Fuk Chow—that was one of his names. Tung Kai Foo was his middle name. Sub San Kai Po was a nickname. He was never called Tung Tai Lung. In Hongkong he was known as Tung Fuk Chow. When he described himself as "no occupation" in an affidavit he filed in certain proceedings in the Supreme Court he did so because he had nothing to do in Hongkong. There is no branch of the Ko Sing Theatre in Fung Yau Kai Tau, Canton.

The case was subsequently adjourned till to-morrow.

CORRESPONDENCE.

We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by Correspondents in this column.

A COMPANY SECRETARY'S DUTIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

SIR,—In reading the evidence given in the action brought against the Hongkong Hotel, its former chef on Wednesday, I was greatly struck by the continual appearance of Mr. Edward Osborne's name as one who practically dominated the affairs of the kitchen and the provision pantry in the Hotel. As a shareholder in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, of which Mr. Osborne condescends to act as secretary at a princely salary, it occurred to me that unless the man was a prodigy he could scarcely afford to the duties of the Wharf and Godown Company and at the same time run the Hotel. Mr. Osborne is connected with several business concerns, outside and beyond the Company, which employs him, and the Hongkong Hotel where he acts as a director. How is it possible that he can honestly fulfil these multifarious matters racking his mind? If the evidence of the witnesses on Wednesday can be relied upon, Mr. Osborne attended to the culinary department of the Hongkong Hotel with a zeal and enthusiasm which the shareholders will appreciate no doubt; he gave export opinions on carrots, and taught the chef how to cook soured fish. But what has that to do with the Wharf and Godown Company who have the first call on his services?

At a recent informal meeting of the shareholders in the China Traders' Insurance Company when the question of the amalgamation of that Company with another local marine insurance concern was under discussion, Mr. Osborne was able to spend a considerable portion of that time, which some might think should have been devoted to the Wharf and Godown Company's affairs, in giving his valuable advice on insurance matters. Several other instances could be mentioned where Mr. Osborne's time has been encroached upon to the detriment of the Company for which he acted as secretary.

At the present time it is a well-known fact that in Hongkong the landing and warehousing business is not in anything like a prosperous condition. The business most certainly requires all the energy and capabilities of the native staff in order to keep it up. The Wharf and Godown Company cannot afford the smallest opportunity past. The greatest

skill and attention to details on the part of those responsible for the prosperity of the Company are absolutely necessary if it is to be maintained on a sound financial footing. It is physically and mentally impossible for any man, no matter how great his energy or how keen his desire, to perform his duties to his firm satisfactorily, if he attempts to fulfil the functions which appear to the directorship of half a dozen companies whose interests are as varied as the fish in the sea. Yet for a few years past Mr. Osborne has endeavoured to act as secretary of the Godown Company and at the same time to take a hand in everything else that came his way. It stands to reason that the interests of the business for which he is primarily responsible must suffer, and the owners of that business, whose paid servant Mr. Osborne is, must pay the piper accordingly. I submit that this is a matter which very closely affects the interests of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's shareholders—I am, etc.

A SHAREHOLDER.

Hongkong, 21st July, 1905.

PRIZE DAY.

H.E. THE GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

AT THE ITALIAN CONVENT.

22nd inst.

This afternoon His Excellency the Governor, Sir Matthew Nathan, K.C.M.G., accompanied by Captain Arthurton-Leslie, A.D.C., and Mr. R. A. Ponsonby, Private Secretary, visited the Italian Convent in Canoe Road, for the purpose of presenting the prizes to the successful candidates of that institution. Arriving at the Convent punctually at half past four, His Excellency and party were received by the Rev. Mother, and conducted to the hall, when the proceedings at once began according to the programme below. The hall had been elegantly decorated with palms, pot plants and bunching, and it presented a very gay and lively appearance when all had taken their places.

The last item on the programme finished His Excellency proceeded to present the long list of prizes, with a few words, to each successful scholar, and that over His Excellency addressed the children in a speech that should be as interesting and instructive to the children of an older growth, as to the scholars to be addressed. We are requested by the Rev. Mother to tender her special thanks to Mr. Sin Tak Fan, for kindly presenting a silver watch as a prize, and to Mr. Ahmei Rumjahn for generously contributing to the prize fund of the Convent.

His Excellency said—"Children—The Inspector of Schools has given me a satisfactory report on your conduct and work during the year, with one exception, and I shall deal with that exception in the few remarks that I now address to the elder girls.

The two highest standards showed themselves weak in English Composition. Possibly the subject does not appear to you important, as you may not intend to write books, and you will not be called upon to compile reports.

Apart, however, from the fact that the better you can write the better you will talk and the more pleasure you will get from reading what is well written, you should remember that there is a branch of composition which is certainly as much women's work as men's. This is letter writing, a subject in which more women excel than men. A well written letter gives pleasure apart from the information and the evidence of friendship that it furnishes. An ill-written letter is troublesome to read and lessens the interest in the writer. A letter, like any other form of essay, to be good one must say something interesting; it must be sound in matter, and it must say it well, that is, it must be correct in style. Whether you can say something interesting depends on whether you notice, remember and think about what you see, hear and read. If you go through life without paying attention to what happens around you, and without trying to understand things, you will never be able to write well or even to talk well. I do not mean that when you have an occasion to write an essay or a letter, or that when you converse you should take the opportunity of showing how much you know, but I mean that it should be clear to the reader or listener that you have definite and well-grounded information and opinions on the subject about which you are writing or talking. Next you begin a letter or an essay you should have a distinct idea of what you are going to write, and how you are going to arrange it. For instance, in a letter you will probably first refer to one you have received from the person to whom you are writing and you will answer any questions that it may contain. Next you will go on to say what you have been doing, seeing, hearing, or reading and make your remarks on the events or books. Then you will ask any questions you may wish to put to your correspondent. This is only one arrangement of many that might be made and I only mention it to explain that there should be some order in the way you put down your thoughts. In an essay it is of more importance that the ideas should be in a regular sequence, and that they should not fly about from one part of the subject to another. The different parts should be kept in separate paragraphs and the paragraphs should lead on from one to another in a natural order. A frequent cause of books being dry and dull to read is that this rule is not followed: the story does not, as it were, flow in a natural way. Just in the same way that you should arrange the different parts of your subject to your mind before you commence writing, you should arrange your sentences before you put them down in order that they may fulfil the first requirement of style, that is, be clear. They are more likely to be this if they are simple and short than if they are complicated and long, and they must be grammatical. There must be no doubt as to which noun or pronoun a verb refers. It is to prevent confusion of this sort that you learn grammatical rules, and how to parse sentences.

The selection of words is important. There are very few words that mean exactly the same thing and if you know a large number of words you can give much more precision to your descriptions than if you are confined to comparatively few nouns, adjectives and verbs. A large vocabulary shows a good education. The labourer's conversation is made up of a few hundred words, a writer of repute will use many thousands. But you should never use a word of which you are not quite certain of the meaning, and of two words which equally represent your meaning you should use the shorter one, so long, of course, as it is not slang. With the same restriction, do not be afraid of making use of little-used words if they express exactly your idea. I recommend to those girls who wish to write well that, whenever they come across in their reading a new word, or phrase, they should learn precisely what it means, and put it down in a note book for future use. Again, avoid unnecessary superlatives. Your adjectives will be stronger if not constantly qualified by adverbs, such as "tremendously," "enormously," and even "very" (which I suppose means "verily" or "truly") should only occasionally be used. The person who is always ready to swear to a fact will be less believed than the one who habitually abhors with plain "yea" or "nay." With words well selected, sentences simple

and grammatical, and the subject treated in a clear and consecutive manner, an essay cannot fail to be intelligible, and if the writer has knowledge of what she is writing, must also be interesting. For most purposes this will suffice, but the girl who has achieved so much success will probably not be satisfied but will want to make her compositions pleasurable to read. For this she must remember that as talking is everyday, song so is writing everyday, and harmony must be studied and discordant sounds avoided. Such sounds are ambiguous, the unusual repetition, in one sentence of the same words and arrangement of words, which is not actually ungrammatical, are inelegant, for instance, split-indefinitives, and the termination of a sentence by a proposition.

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The piano performances and recitations which were given by the girls were highly appreciated and testify to the eminent manner they are taught by the good Sisters of the Convent. The full programme is as follows:

Addressees.....M. Nolasco da Silva, Pino....."Symphonie d'Enfant".....P. Ros, M. Ahweo, Recitation..."Going to the Edge of the Earth".....C. Matlock, 22 Girls....."Action Song".....Elv. Felices, Drill....."Scarf".....M. Ahweo,

2 Pianos (2 Girls)....."Piano Concertata".....M. Brewster, E. Camara, R. Lochin, V. Velez, T. Barreto, E. Best, Elv. Felices, and I. Sison.

Vocal....."Wonders of the English Language".....L. Hicks.

Solo....."Overture de Raymond" (Andrew Thomas) D. Souza, Accompanied by Miss E. Angel, "The Fine Arts" Music.....M. Barabas, Poetry.....E. Best, Painting.....Enr. Felices, Architecture.....T. Barreto, Sculpture.....R. Galluzzi, Genius of the Arts.....Elv. Felices.

PRIZE LIST.

Appended is the prize list:

Preparatory Class—1st prize Clara Mattock; 2nd—Maria Xavier; 3rd—Angelina Arevedo; 4th—Izzie Mackintosh; 5th—Ignes Remedios; 6th—Isomene Passos; 7th—Reginald Livesey; 8th—Lucy Peiry; 9th—Agnes Wing; 10th—James Stone.

Infant Class—1st prize—Eva Figueredo; 2nd—Hercilia Gardner; 3rd—Maria Luisa.

1st Standard—1st prize—Maggie Pinto; 2nd—Jennie Lawrence; 3rd—Maud Kew; 4th—John Hart; 5th—Maria Rodrigues.

2nd Standard—1st prize—Manuela Osele; 2nd—Helen Brewster; 3rd—Julia Ycaza; 4th—Alicia Carvalho; 5th—Norah Browster; 6th—Rosalia Longos; 7th—William Hart.

3rd Standard—1st prize—Julia Del Pan; 2nd—Elv. Felices; 3rd—Glória Ycaza; 4th—António Coimbra; 5th—Lily Reich; 6th—Casilda Carvalho.

4th Standard—1st prize—Enriqueira Felices; 2nd—Natividad Lukban; 3rd—Giovanna Remedios; 4th—Ruby Hopwar; 5th—Renata Galuzi; 6th—Rosaria Lochin; 7th—Maria Emilia Gutierrez; 8th—Basic Brewster.

5th Standard—1st prize—Jessie Postonjee; 2nd—Ma Gutierrez; 3rd—Dolly Remedios; 4th—Leontina d'Almada e Castro; 5th—Mary Ahweo; 6th—Louisa Hicks; 7th—Isabel Hicks.

6th Standard—1st prize—Maria Gomes de Silva; 2nd—Mary Savit; 3rd—Noemi Marques; 4th—Januarie Sison; 5th—Mafalda Baradras.

7th Standard—1st prize—Eliza Camara; 2nd—Edith Best; 3rd—Cecilia Lukban; 4th—Marie Nolasco.

COLLISION IN HARBOUR.

ANOTHER CERTIFICATE SUSPENDED.

17th inst.

At the Harbour Master's Office this afternoon Mr. Basil Taylor, Assistant Harbour Master, held an inquiry into the circumstances connected with the charge of negligent navigation preferred by Captain P. M. B. Lake of the British s.s. *Laird* against the master of the steam-launch *Nancy*, To Kam Wing, certificate No. 1216. Captain Lake of the *Laird*, said that on Friday, the 14th inst., at 11.15 a.m. he was coming ashore in a sampan to Blake Pier, and after passing the end of Douglas Wharf a launch came out full speed, stem first. She had been lying to the eastward of Douglas Pier, and came out so fast that she could not have brought up within two or three lengths, and she did not make any signal. She passed just across the bows of the sampan, so close that the bows of both craft touched as they passed. The coxswain took no step to avoid a collision, and did not stop or go ahead. Witness took no notice of this and would not have complained if the subsequent action of the coxswain had not been what it was. After witness landed at Blake Pier the same launch came out full speed, crushing between the pier and the sampan, again colliding with the latter and nearly breaking one of her oars. Witness called the constable who was on duty on the pier, and went with him on board the launch, when he found the man in charge had no certificate; the master was not on board.

F.C. Jones said, while he was on duty on Blake Pier on Friday, Captain Take made a complaint to him that the launch *Nancy* had collided with his sampan twice. He went on board, and found the master was not there and an unsertified man was at the helm.

To Kam Wing, master of the *Nancy*, said he was not on board; he went to his master's office. One of the crew, Wong Cheung, took charge of the launch in his absence, at the request of a German named Olson. The owner of the launch is Mr. W. S. Bailey.

Wong Cheung said he was one of the crew of the *Nancy*. He held no certificate, and was steering the launch on Friday morning. He was ordered by his master to go alongside Blake Pier. His master is Mr. Johansen. It was Mr. Olson who told him to go to the pier. He was on the wharf.

Mr. Taylor said:—I consider that To Kam Wing was guilty of negligence in leaving his launch in charge of an unsertified man, and I order his certificate to be suspended for one month.

TWO COX'S. CERTIFICATES SUSPENDED.

19th inst.

At the Harbour office, this morning, before Mr. Basil Taylor, an inquiry was held into the circumstances attending collision between the steam-launch *America* and the tug, *Tug*, on the 10th inst.

Chat Yung, master of the *America*, said that at about 7.30 a.m. on the day in question, he was coming from Kowloon to Blake Pier, and about 70 feet from the latter he saw the

Tug on his starboard bow coming astern from Douglas Wharf. He blew two short blasts and stopped his engines. The *Tug* came on astern and struck the *America* on her starboard bow, just as the latter was getting up to the wharf. The *Tug*'s engines were going at the time of the collision, and she was about ten feet off before she reversed. Witness was at the helm at the time, but the *Tug*'s coxswain was on deck.

Fok Kam Tai, master of the *Tug*, said he left Douglas Wharf for Quarry Bay, blowing three blasts and going astern for about 80 yards, and then ahead, and never touched the other launch. His assistant was steering.

Tin Yau, assistant coxswain of the *Tug*, said he was steering the *Tug*. She was lying at Douglas Wharf, bows shore, and on leaving to go to Quarry Bay, started stern first. She shoved off and went astern when the *America* was the other side of Douglas Wharf. She was clear of the wharf before witness saw her, and when he did blow three blasts on the whistle and hauled her to go to starboard. Witness expected other launches to keep clear of him.

Fok Kam Tai, master of the *Tug*, recalled, said he was on the bridge and was in charge of the *Tug*. He was standing on the port side; the assistant coxswain was on the starboard side. He could see him, and so could see astern as he could.

Mr. Taylor said: Chau Yung, having other launches on his starboard side, should have kept clear. He also made false whistle signals.

Fok Kam Tai, by his own showing, was in charge of the *Tug*, and made no attempt to avoid a collision, until the boats were one yard apart. Both are to blame. Both certificates suspended for two months.

SANDOW'S SYSTEM.

RAISING MOUNTAINS OF MUSCLE.

HINTS TO HONGKONG LADIES.

18th inst.

Sandow, whose much heralded visit to Hongkong has been responsible for a new lease of life in the young bloods of the colony, has at last arrived.

**GREAT NAVAL DRY DOCK
FOR CAVITE.**

A floating city—that is what the great navy drydock is that is to be brought out for use at Cavite. It is the largest floating dock, in point of lifting capacity, in the world. It was launched early in June and should be through with its tests and ready to start on its long voyage to the Philippines early in August, says the *Manila Times*.

Washington, D. C., June 4.—The Cavite floating drydock, a marvel of the marine world, completed at the works of the Maryland Steel company, at Sparrow Point, was launched with appropriate exercises yesterday.

The dock is the greatest in all the world, not in size, which does not count when applied to drydocks, but the largest in capacity. With flush decks and no water in the compartments, she will accommodate a vessel of 24,447 tons, although there are nowarships of that enormous tonnage in the United States navy. With her decks flush and one foot of coaled water she will accommodate 22,547 tons, and with two feet freeboard and one foot of water she will hold a vessel of 18,747 tons. The contract called for the accommodation of only 16,000 tons.

The monster will be ready for her test the latter part of June. She will be towed from Sparrow Point to Solomon's Island, at the mouth of the Patuxent river, where the test will be made. First a merchant ship will be docked, and then the largest and heaviest warship in the United States navy will be lifted from the water. The test will consume about two months, after which the machine will sail for Cavite.

During the test a board of naval officers will convene, and after witnessing the test will decide whether or not she has come up to the terms of the contract. The board probably will consist of a captain of the line; two line engineer officers; two officers of the construction corps and two of civil engineer corps of the navy.

The designer is Mr. Gerhard Styflander, chief draftsman of the Maryland Steel company. He won in competition with six or seven sets of plans submitted by other concerns to the bureau of yards and docks of the navy department, in whose field the building of the dock comes. Mr. Styflander is responsible, from the builder's side, for every bit of material that goes into or has gone into the construction of the dock.

Mr. Leonard M. Cox of the civil engineering corps of the United States navy is the supervising engineer appointed by the navy department to see that the work is properly done on behalf of the bureau of yards and docks. So far he has approved of every specification, and the board which decides the capability of the drydock will hold him accountable if anything is amiss.

The contract price for the drydock was to have been \$1,224,000, but this has been increased somewhat by expenditures for various things, such as patent paint, pneumatic tubes, etc., which have been recommended by Mr. Cox.

The contract time in which the steel company was to have finished the dock was twenty-seven months.

The first plate was laid on August 27, 1903, and the approaching completion of the dock makes it nearly a month ahead of time.

The Cavite drydock is not as long as the Algiers (La.) dock, which was also built for the navy by the Maryland Steel company, but it is wider and deeper, and has a much greater capacity. It is 500 feet long, 100 feet wide between fenders; 134 feet wide over all, 18 feet 6 inches depth of bottom and 63 feet 8 inches high from bottom to top. The side walls are 14 feet wide.

One feature of the dock, and one which has never before been employed, is that it is built in three divisions. The utility of this is that it is able to dock itself, for, like all floating bodies, the bottoms become foul with sea growth and barnacles, and it is necessary for them to be kept clean.

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Meanwhile it is not only Boni with which the Dutch Government have come into conflict. On the western coast of Celebes there are some petty states, known together as the "Adja Tapparang."

The port of these states is Pare-Pare. As long as this port is not held by military force, there is no way of controlling the import trade, in the above mentioned States and Boni. As the Dutch Government intend to take import and export duties in South Celebes, Pare-Pare was occupied and garrisoned some months ago. This was quite lawful, the place lying in a province which belongs to Government.

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Running clean through the ventilating system, in a large fan whirling fresh air into every

corner. It is propelled by steam. Ventilators are thus dispensed with, except over the boiler room, where there are two.

At the forward end of the dock a bridge connects the walls. Two lifeboats are carried.

Although no arrangements have been made public yet concerning the sailing of the dock for Cavite, it is probable that the route will be around the Cape of Good Hope. It is thought that two large ships will tow her.

At Cavite which is a short distance down Manila bay from the city, the drydock will be made fast near the shore.

The next largest floating drydock is the Algiers dock, which was also built by the Maryland Steel company and is stationed at New Orleans. It has a lifting capacity of 17,500 tons.

The Bermuda dock, which was built in England, has a lifting capacity of 16,500 tons.

The Pola dock, owned by Austria, has a capacity of 15,000 tons.

The Stettin dock, owned by Germany, has a capacity of 11,000 tons.

The Penacola dock of the United States government, and formerly located at Havana, has a capacity of 22,547 tons, and with two feet freeboard and one foot of water she will hold a vessel of 18,747 tons. The contract called for the accommodation of only 16,000 tons.

The monster will be ready for her test the latter part of June. She will be towed from Sparrow Point to Solomon's Island, at the mouth of the Patuxent river, where the test will be made. First a merchant ship will be docked, and then the largest and heaviest warship in the United States navy will be lifted from the water. The test will consume about two months, after which the machine will sail for Cavite.

During the test a board of naval officers will convene, and after witnessing the test will decide whether or not she has come up to the terms of the contract. The board probably will consist of a captain of the line; two line engineer officers; two officers of the construction corps and two of civil engineer corps of the navy.

The designer is Mr. Gerhard Styflander, chief draftsman of the Maryland Steel company. He won in competition with six or seven sets of plans submitted by other concerns to the bureau of yards and docks of the navy department, in whose field the building of the dock comes. Mr. Styflander is responsible, from the builder's side, for every bit of material that goes into or has gone into the construction of the dock.

Mr. Leonard M. Cox of the civil engineering corps of the United States navy is the supervising engineer appointed by the navy department to see that the work is properly done on behalf of the bureau of yards and docks. So far he has approved of every specification, and the board which decides the capability of the drydock will hold him accountable if anything is amiss.

The contract price for the drydock was to have been \$1,224,000, but this has been increased somewhat by expenditures for various things, such as patent paint, pneumatic tubes, etc., which have been recommended by Mr. Cox.

The contract time in which the steel company was to have finished the dock was twenty-seven months.

The first plate was laid on August 27, 1903, and the approaching completion of the dock makes it nearly a month ahead of time.

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CANTON CHRISTIAN COLLEGE.

STONE LAVING CEREMONY.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, July 13th.

To-day marked a long step forward in the educational work of South China. The occasion was the laying of the corner stone of the first permanent building of the Canton Christian College. The college has secured a beautiful site of about 30 English acres on the north side of the Pearl River and about two miles below Honan. The ground is high and dry, and will make an ideal college site. The work of the college has been carried on this site since its foundation, but the buildings have been temporary for more than a year. It is nearly a score of years since those interested in the institution began to look about for a site. After all these years of uncertainty the President and Faculty are to be congratulated that at last one permanent peg has been driven. A large number of Chinese and foreigners were present to witness the ceremony. Flags of several nations were flying in the breeze. The Commissioner of Customs and the United States Consul-General and also Consul-General Cheshire, Rev. T. W. Pearce and Mr. Au Fung Chi were among those present. Rev. T. W. Pearce laid the stone. Mr. Au Fung Chi delivered an address in Chinese and Consul Lay in English. Music was furnished by a male quartette. After the completion of the ceremony refreshments were served.

The building of which the corner stone was laid today will be finished in about six months. It will be four stories high and will accommodate about 200 students. This is the first of four buildings which the Trustees intend to build. In addition to these buildings there will be residences for the Faculty. The medical work will also be provided with suitable buildings. There are already six professors connected with the college. Three more will join the Faculty in September. The college is meant to endure. Therefore the work done is thorough and moves forward slowly. With the educational work, she has but ten thousand miles of railway built or under concession, probably less than four thousand miles of this is being operated, which includes the road through Manchuria. America has two hundred and fifteen thousand miles in operation to which she adds annually nearly fifteen hundred miles. This is but one of the many reasons that might be mentioned for China to look after the technical education of her young men.

She needs it, they need it and the world needs it. There is still an important thing to be considered and that is the education imparted must be based on a sound and firm basis, if not the superstructure will not go on satisfactorily. I think that we may congratulate ourselves on the fact that the Canton Christian College has been started and based upon a well organized system, a system following the great educational institutions of Europe and America.

"Tis education forms the common mind;

FOR FOREIGNERS WITH TECHNICAL EDUCATION

and training to build her railroads, wharves, river improvements and to develop her enormous water power which at present lies dormant in her rivers, and to develop her mineral resources. China's masonry, both of stone and concrete, of so long ago while we of the Western nations were living in caves, while her people lived much as they do now is of the best so all foreign technical men who have seen it so pronounce it. But she went no further than what may be called the crude structures. These have a surplus of materials a waste so to speak in China where in most things waste is unknown, so carefully do they live and to care for are they ways and means of existence. China has now perhaps too of her own men who have received foreign technical education all of whom are helping her, but they are so few. China with her 400 million population with one hundred or two hundred technical men, while America with but eighty million graduates upwards of eight thousand from her technical schools alone each year. In any scheme of education in China therefore, patterned after foreign methods, a school of technology should be included. Think of the coal, the iron and the countless quantities of minerals she holds in her embrace, only waiting to be extracted to make China like America, one of the richest countries in the world. With her vast extent of territory, she has but ten thousand miles of railway built or under concession, probably less than four thousand miles of this is being operated, which includes the road through Manchuria. America has two hundred and fifteen thousand miles in operation to which she adds annually nearly fifteen hundred miles. This is but one of the many reasons that might be mentioned for China to look after the technical education of her young men.

The market for tanning barks and extracts offers every inducement for trial shipment, and the supply from America is getting rather limited. Mr. Suttor sincerely trusts that this matter may not be lost sight of, as anyone placing a suitable extract on the market will be handsomely rewarded. Good quality bark is quoted at £8 per ton.

The new tariff coming into force in July next will have a retarding effect, though this should be more than made up by imports of hides. There is already marked activity in establishing tanneries, and numerous requests are being made for hides.

DEFECTIVE GRAIN SHIPMENTS.

There is a decrease of £174,749 16s in imports of flour last quarter compared with the first quarter of 1904 but doubtless the heavy shipments at that time were largely due to the war.

Imports of grain are advancing at a very rapid rate, and the time is not far distant when all flour will be locally milled; hence Mr. Suttor greatly regrets that his recommendations of last year in connection with the grain traffic were not carried out, for while the quality of our grain is regarded as excellent, complaints are heard in every direction concerning certain shippers, irregular weights, defective bagging, and want of samples. One leading merchant informed Mr. Suttor that he had practically decided to drop Australian imports, especially as he received much more business-like treatment from India and the United States of America. No trouble at all was experienced in dealing with these countries, but Australasians were gradually getting a name for absolute carelessness.

Mr. Suttor states that his own personal observations tend to corroborate the last statement, as recent consignments of wheat and oats have reached the market in a disgraceful state, the bags being old and rotten, and also very dirty. These consignments came from New South Wales and Victoria, and the tendency has been to divert attention to Indian and American grain, not on the score of quality, but solely on account of the defective bagging.

The Indian and American shippers, in addition to sending sound bags, have adopted a system by which all bags under certain brands are exactly the same weight, that is, all bags marked "A" contain (say) 130lb. exactly, "B" 140lb., "C" 160lb., and so on. This system greatly minimizes local trouble of weighing; the local buyers just take a few sample bags of each brand, say half a dozen each, weigh them, and if found correct accept the balance. The Australian bag, on the other hand, contains anything from 130 to 200lb., and hence the tedious operation has to be gone through of weighing all bags on small scales, there being no scale ones yet in use in Japan.

Mr. Suttor adds that New South Wales shippers lost an order for 10,000 tons the other day owing to a few samples of 1904's season's grain not having been sent to his office in Kobe, Japan. He appeals to New South Wales merchants, and all engaged in the grain trade, to pay most respectful attention to tastes at his end, and to also adopt the recently introduced system of having exact weights in all bags under certain distinguishing brands, as described. He states that he takes a keen interest in his work, which is of an uphill nature, and spares no efforts to advance the interests of New South Wales products in the East, but without the able assistance of all concerned his task may prove hopeless.

At the Osaka Exhibition some four years ago, the Canadians practically introduced bread-making experiments by employing experts to show the whole process, and no scheme of advertising could be advised in, Mr. Suttor's opinion, and he therefore recommends that such experiments should be carried out by New South Wales people in various large centres of population in Japan. The present age, he remarks, is certainly one of advertising.

PRICE OF MEAT.

HOTEL SECRETS:

THE "HONGKONG'S" CUISINE IN COURT.

19th inst.

Quite a number of interesting items on the running of a large hotel were made public in the Summary Court this morning when the Puisne Judge, Mr. A. G. Wise, heard an action brought by Ernest Wohlfaert, against his late employers, the Hongkong Hotel Co. Ltd., to recover the sum of \$1,000 for wrongful dismissal. Bedroom boys and other servants were present in force at the back of the Court, while witnesses for both sides attended in small numbers; but these latter were ordered into the small court during the hearing of the case. Mr. R. F. C. Master, Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master, appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. H. W. Looker (of Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon), with whom sat Mr. E. Osborne, Chairman of the Hotel directors, represented the defendant company.

According to the statement of plaintiff it is a chef at present residing at the Club Germany. On the 10th August, 1903, he and the defendant company entered into an agreement whereby the hotel proprietors agreed to take Wohlfaert into their employ as chef from that date for term of three years, and to pay him for each calendar month of the first year £1,88s. for each calendar month of the second year £1,815, and for each calendar month of the third year £1,68s, such salary to be paid in Hongkong currency at the London telegraphic transfer rate on the day on which it became due. The plaintiff maintained that he faithfully and diligently served the defendant company as chef until the 1st June last when he was dismissed from the service and was refused to be allowed to continue in that capacity. He had been at all times ready and willing to continue with the company, and contended that he had suffered damage by the defendant's breach of the agreement. He now claimed two months' salary at £1815 per month at exchange, £1,07/16, the rate of exchange on the 1st June last, \$401.08 and twelve months' salary at £1,68s per month at the same rate—\$1,673.83, making a total of \$3,749.11. He credited the company with two months' salary recovered from them, reducing the amount to \$3,673.83, but in order to bring the claim within the jurisdiction of the Summary Court waived \$1,673.83 and sought only to recover the balance of \$1,000 as and for his damages for the defendant's breach of contract.

THE DEFENCE.

To this claim the defendants replied that the terms of the agreement had been sufficiently set forth, and pointed out that the company had power to dismiss the plaintiff at any time if he ceased to perform his duties to the satisfaction of the directors, but in the event of such dismissal the company was to pay him two calendar months' salary and his passage second class P. & O. to England provided such passage was availed of within one month of his being dismissed. It was a further term of the agreement that the principal duties of the plaintiff would be to attend the market daily (Sundays excepted) before 6 a.m. and secure the best procurable fresh meat, fish, fruit, vegetables and other fresh produce for the use of the hotel. Also teach and supervise the Chinese cooks, pantrymen, and other persons employed by the company in the preparation and service of food in the hotel. In addition to these the plaintiff had various other duties. On the 1st June last, the directors having for a long time been dissatisfied with the way the plaintiff performed his duties dismissed him and sent him a cheque for two months' salary, stating that a second-class passage to England would be provided within one month from date. The plaintiff at first refused to accept such cheque, but had since done so. The dissatisfaction of the directors had been constantly communicated to the plaintiff both by the directors collectively and individually and through the medium of the hotel manager. The company denied that he had faithfully and diligently served them, and declared that he had been lawfully dismissed. On the 10th June last, plaintiff wrote to the company asking to be allowed a passage home in accordance with the terms of his agreement, but by the P. & O. Co. instead of the P. & O. line, and thereby acquiesced in the right of the Company to dismiss him.

In his reply to these assertions plaintiff alleged that he was not dismissed by the defendant company or by the director of the company under the clause in the agreement, or in pursuance of the company's rights or the powers vested in them under the agreement. He also denied that he was dismissed because the directors had, for a long time, been dissatisfied with the way in which he had performed his duties, and further declared that such dissatisfaction was never communicated to him by the directors either collectively or individually or through the medium of the hotel manager. On the 28th May he had a dispute with Mr. A. F. Davies, the acting manager, and solely on account of the disagreement was, in the first instance, suspended from his duties and subsequently dismissed.

With reference to that reply, defendants' solicitors wrote that they did not wish to add to the expenses of the action by filing another reply, but contended that the company was entitled to dismiss the chef for the reasons alleged in the statement of defence, but apart from those reasons and even if they did not exist they maintained that they were legally justified in dismissing him by reason of his conduct and language on the 24th May last.

TROUBLE OVER S. USED FISH.

Mr. Master proceeded to enter into the details of the case and stated that the plaintiff had brought the action within the jurisdiction of the Summary Court because, in the first instance, he had wished so far as possible to avail himself of the latter part of clause 5 in the agreement as to obtaining second-class passage home by the P. & O. line in the event of his leaving the Colony before the 1st July. When pleadings were ordered in the case and it was seen that the action could not come on before that date the plaintiff, while recognising that the object in bringing it in summary jurisdiction was done away with, decided to continue with it in that Court. About the 27th May last, or a little earlier, continued Mr. Master, there was some disagreement between the plaintiff and the directors as to the cooking of some soured fish which had been ordered by Mr. Osborne. "The soured fish was not to his liking and he made a complaint about it. He said it was not tasty enough. Mr. Davies, the acting manager of the hotel, suggested that Mrs. Davies, his wife, should 'do' some soured fish and bring it before the directors at the tiffin one Saturday. This she proceeded to do, and the chef grumpy suddenly to his kitchen found that one of his fish pans had been taken away to the compradore's room without anything having been said to him. That rather upset him and he spoke to Mr. Davies about it. Ultimately they came to high words and Mr. Davies said, 'I will suspend you.' The plaintiff replied 'Oh, you can't do that; you are a b— fool.' The chef had already apologised for that and was still sorry for his loss of temper. Mr. Davies reported the matter to the directors and on the 27th May a letter was written suspending the plaintiff

from his duties and asking him to attend at the next board meeting on the Wednesday following. He was afterwards written to in reference to the now disturbance, between himself and Mr. Davies, and was dismissed from the company's service. On the receipt of that letter plaintiff consulted his solicitors and they wrote to the secretary of the company setting forth the facts of the case and asking that their client be reinstated. They refused to do so; hence the proceedings. Mr. Master read lengthy correspondence which had passed in relation to the tiffin and then adduced evidence.

INTERESTING STATEMENTS.

The plaintiff was called and said that he was a German by birth and had been a chef for close upon twenty years and, in fact, had been in the trade since he was 13 with the exception of two years during which he served in the army. He saw Mr. Osborne by appointment at home and entered into an agreement to come out here as chef at the Hongkong Hotel. Mr. Haynes, was manager when he arrived on the 16th September, 1903. "He did not think there had ever been a serious complaint made him of the way in which he performed his duties.

Was anything said to you when you were engaged as in any addition to your salary in the way of Christmas boxes, or anything of that sort? asked Mr. Master.

"Yes," replied the plaintiff. In England, Mr. Osborne said that in addition to my bonus there would be Christmas boxes, which he said would amount to about £50.

Did you receive a Christmas box when the first Christmas came round?—No. Never.

Did you apply to Mr. Osborne about it when he came back?—Yes.

What did he say to that?—He denied it, and said he had never said anything about it.

We're you on good terms with Mr. Osborne when he returned from England, and you spoke to him about the Christmas box?—When he came back he said the food was very much better; and that he had heard nothing but good about it.

Was anything said to you about the cost of meals at the hotel?—Witness, who at times could scarcely be heard at the reporter's table, was understood to reply that, when the time came along for receiving a Christmas box, the directors told him that the meals cost one-and-a-half times as much as they had done in the previous year and that therefore they could not have him a bonus. They promised him that, if, during the next year, he succeeded in bringing the meals down to \$1.50 per day they would consider it. He had succeeded in reducing the cost much lower than that but had not received a bonus. Continuing, witness said he had done his level best to get the best produce he could from the market, and had also taught the Chinese to cook and so on.

SUGGESTION AND COMPLAINT BOOK.

Was there a director's suggestion, or complaint, book kept?—Yes.

Does it contain the suggestions or complaints about the meals at the hotel?—Yes.

A complaint or a suggestion is written in the book and it is sent to you and you have to sign it?—Yes.

Mr. Master proceeded to read a few extracts from the volume such as "not enough parsley in sauce, cold beef very good," "Spinach stalks not cut off," "Several days past the bread has had a bitter, sour taste. Please see what is the matter," "Spinach very good (bracketed) I rejected one yesterday," "Soused fish oil, common and distasteful, not fit for the table. He had better use some tinned sardines or tinned herring à la sardine style."

Is the soured fish, whose recipe did you use on the day in question?—It was by Mr. Osborne.

Mr. Osborne showed you how to cook the fish. When you first came to the hotel did you make any remark about soured fish?—Yes. I spoke to Mr. Haynes and told him that I made it differently. Mr. Haynes said "Oh, yes; it is done by Mr. Osborne. He wants me to make that was never done.

Didn't you get frequent complaints from Mr. Parsons and Mr. Potts about the fish served for breakfast?—I don't remember.

BLACK COFFEE RECIPE.

Didn't you say, "If you want black coffee, you have to roast the beans black?"—Yes.

Is that right? I put it that under any circumstances you have only to roast the beans until they are brown, and that the blackness depends upon the amount of coffee used not upon the blackness of the beans?—The more you burn them the blacker the coffee you get.

I say the beans were burnt quite black?—That was never done.

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THICK STEAKS WANTED.

Do you remember Mr. Potts complaining about the cooking of the chops and steaks?—Yes. He complained that the chops and steaks were not cut as thick as they used to be. I said "You can save money by cutting them thinner," and Mr. Potts didn't object.

I say the reason Mr. Potts complained was not owing to the thickness or quality, but because when he went to the kitchen he found that you cut them about a quarter past twelve so that if anybody wanted a steak he could have it at once?—After I was here several months I had different complaints from people who had to wait ten minutes for a chop or a steak. I spoke to Mr. Haynes and I said it would be much better to have the steaks ready in five minutes.

HOW TO SERVE A STEAK.

As a chef, tell us what is the proper way to serve up a chop or steak—to cook it an hour before or when it is ordered?—When it is ordered.

You cooked the steaks and chops at ten minutes past twelve so that they would be ready at one?—That was never done. Mr. Potts does not know how many chops or steaks were wanted at one o'clock. Sometimes 50 or 60 were wanted at one time.

Questions continued on the subject of chops and steaks until the plaintiff remarked that they could also use the No. 2 cook.

VEGETABLE MARROW SWIMMING.

Has Mr. Davies, who has been acting manager since February, frequently told you about the service of the food and the cooking of the food?—No.

Were not complaints made about the green vegetables—that the vegetable marrow was swimming in water?—That was long ago.

The service was altered?—I dare say. The vegetables are cooked at the last minute and you cannot get all the water out even if you squeeze it.

Ever use a cullender?—Certainly.

ENTREES IN SILVER DISHES.

Were you ever told to serve entrees in silver dishes in the ladies' room and to give a selection of each dish so that a person could please himself?—Do you mean the entrees to be mixed up in one dish?

If there were veal cutlets—would you bring up a dish containing four or five cutlets?—Oh yes, I did that.

You really called that new dishes. Didn't you just give the cooks a chicken and say "Here's a mushroom, put in black or white or blue sauce"—as the case might be and then give it a French name?—Not at all.

Well, go on, will you?—Witness (reading from a big ledger-like book)—Mutton cutlets. Didn't the Chinese know mutton cutlets before?—Mutton cutlets à la Suisse.

How is that made?—Butter and onions stewed together and made substantial, then mixed with eggs and put on the top of the mutton cutlets and put in the oven and made dice and brown.

Another?—Mutton à la Weimareland.

Mutton and stewed mixed pickles mixed with butter, etc., etc.

Did you teach them a new cold entrée?—Yes. Roast stuffed sucking pig and garbanzo of veal.

But garbanzo of veal has been known in China since the beginning of time?—The Chinese at the hotel didn't know it.

His Honour—Cannot you get to the end of the course?—(laughter).

Mr. Looker—Just getting to it immediately. This will be a fine appetiser for our tiffin (laughter).

ALDERMAN'S FARE.

Shortly before you left, Mr. Lewis of the P. & O. Company sent a tiffin to the Hotel, didn't he?—Yes.

And only four plates of soup were made from it?—I made for different people.

Not only four for the directors?—I don't remember how much I made.

You could make more than that out of a turkey?—If you wished it. It all depended upon what I wanted with the turkey.

You continued it, did you not?—Yes.

You consider that proper, you a chef?—You can make scrambled eggs with lard and butter.

You can make it with railway grease?—(laughter)—if you like?—It is better with butter, certainly.

You are in command of the kitchen?—I must be, to carry on my work.

HASTY WORDS
Did you express your regret for calling Mr. Davies a b— fool?—Yes. I did at the meeting. It was simply said in the heat of the moment?—That was all.

Witness continued that he had always been willing to continue in the service of the company. He had always been on the best terms with the rest of the hotel employees.

In cross-examination by Mr. Looker the witness told how he had been engaged at Folkestone by Mr. Osborne, who explained generally the character of the duties which he would have to perform.

Were you told that they wanted a European to superintend the Chinese because it was difficult to get them to work?—The Chinese are not so bad to work with. They can be taught.

Did you tell Mr. Osborne that you understood all these things and were anxious to take the billet?—No, I don't remember.

Did you say you would be under the orders of the hotel manager?—No, was to be under the directors. Mr. Osborne said the manager was a very quiet man.

You had to select the food and supervise the kitchen and the service and attend to the cooking?—I did the cooking and attended to everything that came in.

Mr. Looker pressed the witness on the question.—"What would you call a serious complaint?" but the answer was that there were no serious complaints.

NO COFFEE KITCHEN.

Were frequent complaints made about the vegetables—the cauliflower mud colour, the spinach withered and rank, the carrots old and woody?—No, I never saw the vegetables.

WITHERED VEGETABLES.

Some frequent complaints made about the vegetables—the cauliflower mud colour, the spinach withered and ranky, the carrots old and woody.

Let us come to the fruit. You remember fresh peaches served up as hard as bullets?—I never served that.

On the 15th of June?—I had left the Hotel then.

I beg your pardon. But about oranges and bananas, were not frequent complaints made about them?—No, there were not.

Some questions were put concerning the condition of the tomatoes which were not good enough for the table, but good enough for the soup. The bananas were also spoken about.

Who remember once when a bunch of bananas was held up, the bananas were so rotten that they fell off?—I remember once Mr. Osborne sent two bunches of bananas back. He said "You must send them back to show the Chinese we are watching them."

There were two bunches absolutely rotten?

—There were two bunches out of 70 catties.

The bunches had not yet been picked by me; they were left for inspection by Mr. Osborne.

(Further reference was made to the rotten carrots which were spoken of earlier.)

On one occasion you were insolent to Mr. Osborne?—Abt the carrots.

Did you tell him you knew nothing about it?—I said, "What do you know about carrots?"—(laughter.)

In consequence of that were you not asked to step up to the Board meeting?—Yes, I told him you about that.

And at that time were you not told to accept Mr. Osborne's decisions about the quality of the food?—If Mr. Osborne said it was not good I was not to say it was good.

Did you consider the directors were satisfied with you under those circumstances?—I can't tell.

HINTS TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

What time did you go to the market?—About six in the morning.

What did your agreement say?—To go there before six.

Did you often get there before six?—Sometimes.

I put it to you that you were required to go before six to the market so that you would get everything of the best?—My orders at the market were given between 11 and 11.30 a.m. on the day previous. I had everything ready.

Were you not expressly told to take the stuff to the Board meeting?—I was never told that.

The directors said it might be better to take baskets and copies.

</div

The defendant seemed to think he paid the right amount to the plaintiff. There was no doubt he said he would charge the plaintiff, but there was no evidence on which a judge would ever send such a case to a jury. There was nothing to prove that the conductor committed larceny. There was not the slightest doubt the defendant went to No. 2 Police Station to charge the plaintiff; the defendant denied that, but every one else was against him. The defendant tried to get out of the question of false imprisonment by trying to put it on to the ticket inspector, and it was possible that the ticket inspector having heard the defendant charging the plaintiff, said to him "You'd better go to the police station too." But the plaintiff followed because he had been threatened—there was no doubt about that. It seemed perfectly clear that there had been false imprisonment—absolutely clear—although there might have been no actual violence. His Lordship said he had mentioned before that the proper course for the defendant to take, when a squabble arose, was to say—I have paid the fare. Here is my name and address and the Company can sue me." It was not for him to seize the ticket collector, take him to the police station and charge him. It might disorganise the whole of the traffic. His Lordship did not think that the plaintiff had sustained any great hardship, but there was no doubt the defendant had done wrong. He would have to pay \$25 damages and costs.

Mr. Looker asked that the costs be made on the higher scale.

His Lordship said that the plaintiff was not likely to lose his billet, or suffer much as the result of this case, and the costs would therefore be on the lower scale of actions between \$10 and \$30.

THE LUXURIES OF A WIFE.

CURIOS CASE IN COURT.

17th inst.
It is not often that the Puisne Judge is called upon to give a decision in a case of such a nature as one that was brought to his notice this afternoon, and in this instance had the parties taken the advice tendered by his Honour, the matrimonial difference would have been amicably settled without being brought to the notice of the public. As no useful purpose would be served by giving the names of the parties, we refrain from doing so, and need only mention that a Mohammedan woman living at Kowloon sued her husband, a Mohammedan man, clerk, employed in the Electric Tramways Co., for \$16.30. \$12.50 being maintenance money for 7 months at the rate of \$1.50 a month and the balance being in respect of costs. Plaintiff also asked for such further relief as the Court might think fit for her support until the defendant agreed to provide the necessary means for them to live comfortably together as husband and wife.

Plaintiff declared that she was married, according to the Mohammedan rites, about ten years ago, and lived happily enough until last year when her husband, who, it was alleged, was always getting drunk and scolding her, appeared to realise that she would not attain the stage of motherhood. Besides this her mother-in-law interfered in the domestic affairs of the household. What with one thing and the other she was eventually driven from home, and although she subsequently asked her husband to take her back he refused to do so.

The Puisne Judge (defendant).—Will you take her back?

Defendant.—No.

You will not?—I cannot.

Plaintiff continued her evidence to the effect that her husband was now living with certain other persons.

His Honour appealed to the parties to settle the matter, but they did not entertain the suggestion.

Plaintiff, continuing her evidence, said that her husband was allowed four wives, though in this case he was not married to all of them.

Defendant denied having turned his wife out of doors; she went of her own accord and he had endeavoured to trace her.

His Honour.—Her leaving the house does not divorce her. Have you ever divorced her?—No. According to our rites if a woman goes out of a house—

His Honour.—That's new to me. I know you can divorce your wives very easily in the presence of two witnesses and call out something, so many times. Apparently you have not done that.

Defendant.—No.

Then she is still your wife.—I never knew where she was.

That's the trouble. She is still your wife. She has never applied to you for money until these proceedings?—No, not until I accused her of immorality.

His Honour.—I would much sooner this thing was settled off out of Court.

The parties continued arguing the matter, and eventually his Honour gave judgment for plaintiff for \$15 down, and \$1.50 a month, beginning from the 1st August, when perhaps the parties might come to an arrangement. Turning to the defendant he observed "If you indulge in the luxury of a wife and two other ladies of course you have to pay."

UNLICENCED PAWNSHOP.

21st inst.
Lau Chuen, was charged before Mr. F. A. Hazelton this morning with carrying on the trade and business of a pawnbroker without a licence.

Mr. F. B. L. Bowley, of the Crown Solicitor's office, appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. A. R. Atkinson, of Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon, for the defence. Mr. Atkinson pleaded guilty on behalf of the defendant.

Mr. Bowley said that the defendant really kept a pawnshop, and was defrauding the Government by engaging in a business in this Colony without paying any license-fee towards the revenue thereof.

Mr. Atkinson said that the defendant had carried on this business privately for over a year.—[His Worship]—He has evaded detection for a year?—He was not an ordinary pawnbroker; he only lent money on gold rings and bangles, but he gave no tickets and kept no books, and only charged a very small interest on his advances. He having done this business for a year without being interfered with showed that he thought he was doing nothing wrong, and hoped His Worship would deal leniently with him.

His Worship said his evading the law was no defence.

Mr. Bowley said the man was an intelligent man of business and it was absurd to suppose him ignorant of any wrong-doing, and pointed out that there were 239 articles found in the case, admittedly held on pledge. He would ask His Worship to deal severely with the defendant and inflict the maximum penalty.

His Worship—if I convict on each act of illegally taking in pawn the articles in question, I should have to inflict a fine of over \$200,000, but I am convinced that such a penalty was never contemplated by the Legislature. The penalty of \$200 appears to be utterly inadequate, but that is as much as I think I can inflict. Fine \$200.

Mr. Bowley asked that the articles might be returned to those who had pledged them; but His Worship said he had no power to pass any such order. He would, however, consider an application from each individual pledger, on the merits of each particular case.

HONGKONG DEBTORS.

SOME OF THE CASES IN COURT.

21st inst.
Friday being the Small Debts Court day, there was the usual crowded audience, most of whom carried the unwelcome foolscap, which they fingered as nervously as a coot with a hot pancake. His Honour Mr. A. G. Wise, Puisne Judge, presided.

A MEAN ADVERTISER.

In one case the *Hongkong Shung Po* (or Commercial News) had a summons against an advertiser who refused to pay the trumpery sum of \$5. The *Shung Po* had allowed the advertisement to appear in big type, and the advertiser had got all the benefit of the *Shung Po*'s circulation. The advertiser did not appear and judgment was given for the newspaper, with costs.

THE COOK AND HIS WAGES.

"I asked him for my wages and he drove me into the street," said a cook to the judge. The cook, by name Man Yau Lin, sued his master S. M. Gidley for \$12.80, being wages due for a month and a day. He entered the defendant's employment on the 3rd May and got paid on 1st June for the time he had worked. Then on 1st July he considered that he was entitled to a month's wages, and he applied for them, but failed to get what he wanted. Mr. Gidley said he had engaged the boy at \$12 a month. About the end of June he was ill and went to the Hospital. There he received a chit from his wife to say that the boy would not obey lawful orders—in other words, he would not sweep out the verandah. When the boy asked for his wages on 1st July, defendant said he could be paid on the 7th, so that there would always be a week's pay due to the boy. The boy or cook then related a tale about his father being dead and spoke about the duty that rested upon him of burying the body. Still the defendant kept tight grip on the money and he told the boy—"If you go away I will keep your wages."

His Lordship—You can't do that. You can sue him or prosecute him if you like, but you have no right to keep his wages.

The defendant thought he would have to pay in that case.

His Lordship—I will adjourn the case till next Friday and you can bring a cross-action against the boy.

A KILLED AND OFFERED.

A negro was the next defendant. He owed \$14 to A Wong and as he sauntered up to the witness-box he felt like the man at Monte Carlo who was all linen, silk and starch.

"Do you owe the money?" asked the judge. "Well, you see I would like to say something."

He was told to proceed and he managed to convey the idea that he was willing to compound for \$10 cash down. "You want me \$10, can't do?" asked the interpreter of the plaintiff.

"No can do," said the plaintiff emphatically.

"Go and try to settle the matter between yourselves if you can," remarked the judge, as he hurried on the next case.

The plaintiff carefully took himself to the witness end of the court; the defendant crouched away in a corner, 100 feet distant. They were absolutely oblivious of each other's presence. Their case came on again.

"Have you settled matters?" His Lordship inquired.

The plaintiff had decided to take \$10. "Judgment for \$10 and costs" said the judge rapidly. The negro stated, "He had not got an opportunity to make that fine speech which he concocted last night." "What's the matter, now?" observed the judge. "You offered \$10 and that has not been accepted." The defendant had only made a proposal. He hadn't the actual money in his pocket. He said he was something on a steamer and earned \$3 a month. "Pay \$5 a month for two months, and think yourself very kindly dealt with," said the judge. The defendant smiled blandly, bowed to the pressmen, and went off in his boat.

A BUNCH OF CREDITORS.

The Wang On firm, described as traders in Connaught Road, were greatly in evidence. No less than eight summonses had been issued against the firm, most of the debts being due for rice, or "goods sold and delivered." The following is the list of creditors and the sums due by the Wang On:

The Cheung Yu firm	\$1,000.00
The Jack Shing firm	963.65
The Tung Tai firm	640.73
The Kwang On Loong firm	454.57
The Sam Choy firm	377.92
The Ying Fung firm	261.86
The Cheung On firm	161.41
The Hang Shing firm	57.37
Total	\$3,922.51

The defendant firm did not appear.

His Honour.—That's the new to me. I know you can divorce your wives very easily in the presence of two witnesses and call out something, so many times. Apparently you have not done that.

Defendant.—No.

Then she is still your wife.—I never knew where she was.

That's the trouble. She is still your wife. She has never applied to you for money until these proceedings?—No, not until I accused her of immorality.

His Honour.—I would much sooner this thing was settled off out of Court.

The parties continued arguing the matter, and eventually his Honour gave judgment for plaintiff for \$15 down, and \$1.50 a month, beginning from the 1st August, when perhaps the parties might come to an arrangement. Turning to the defendant he observed "If you indulge in the luxury of a wife and two other ladies of course you have to pay."

ALLEGED PERJURY.

21st inst.

Remanded from yesterday afternoon the man in whom Kam Wa is charged with perjury in that he signed a false declaration in certain proceedings before the Supreme Court, on March 13th last was remanded before Mr. F. A. Hazelton this afternoon.

Mr. H. W. Looker, of Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon, prosecuted, and Mr. H. Pollock, K.C., instructed by Mr. H. G. Bailey, of Messrs. Johnson Stokes and Master, appeared for the defence.

Mr. Pollock continued his cross-examination. Witness, Tung Fuk Chow, said he did not know the Tag On Club, he had played poker on board ship, but had never gambled in his life. He had never played here, and did not owe any cash for gambling. He did not know of any bankruptcy proceedings in connection with the Chung Hing Theatre. He did not remember whether he went to the Supreme Court in November last; he frequently went there to listen to cases. He did not remember listening to any bankruptcy proceeding, in connection with the Chung Hing Theatre. He never took any books there in connection with such proceedings. Witness was here asked to write his name and the number of his house in Canton, but he said he was not sure of the number. He knew the "Star Hotel" in Queen's Road. He often went there to drink and play billiards, he had been accustomed to going there for the past five or six years. He had played billiards with a great many people. He knew a man named Luk Ki Kwong, but did not know what his occupation was. He had met him a good many times. That was about the beginning of the year before last. He did not remember where he first met him, nor when. It might have been in January, 1903. He did not remember who introduced him to Luk Ki Kwong. He was not introduced to him as the master of the Ko Shing Theatre. He never remembered playing billiards with him at the "Star Hotel." If Luk Ki Kwong had said he had played with him there, he would not be prepared to contradict him, as he did not remember. He never saw defendant at the "Star Hotel." He first saw him while he was witnessing a

performance at the Ko Shing Theatre. He was not introduced to him at the "Star Hotel" by Luk Ki Kwong, as a master of the Ko Shing Theatre. He never admitted that he was a master or partner of the Ko Shing Theatre. Witness knew the Chin Wa Shan; it was next door to the Ko Shing Theatre. He had been inside there. He never saw defendant there. He did not know No. 42, Ko Shing Street. On the day the defendant served him with the writs the theatre was half filled. There were about 400 people there. Witness was sitting in the fourth row. He was not in the owners' seat. He did not know who was in them, as they were behind and he could not see. When defendant came to serve the writs defendant said "Fung Tak sue's the Ko Shing Theatre, for owing them \$700; here is a writ to be served on you." Witness said "I am not a partner, you have no right to hand me these things." Defendant said, "I do not know about that, I have instructions to hand them to you." Witness then took the writs to Tung Cheung To to see if his name was on them. Defendant sat down close and could hear the conversation that ensued between witness and Tung Cheung To. The latter said witness's name was not there. That was said loud enough for defendant to hear. Witness then took defendant up to the manager, and handed him the writs, telling him what they were, and then turned to defendant and said "this is the manager; everything should be handed to him." Defendant then went away, but returned later and asked witness if he really was Tung Fuk Chow. Another man was with him, then. Defendant came only twice to him in the theatre; he did not say anything about "eight days"; he did not say he was serving the writs on witness as being a partner. Witness did not ask him why he served them on him, and he did not say why he so served them. Defendant did not say he had something to serve the manager. He had a bundle of papers in his hand. Witness did not point to the back of where he was sitting, he took the defendant to the manager. There were two actions against the Ko Shing Theatre. Witness remembered signing a declaration in those actions. He signed two documents. Mr. Dyer Hall interpreted them to witness. In that declaration he said what he had said, now, but not as much as all the other questions that were put to him now.

Mr. Macdonald and Alderton's *Banana*, 1st inst.

Storms of wind and rain are by no means uncommon at the Happy Valley on the days fixed by the Jockey Club management for the holding of a gymkhana. On Saturday, however, visitors had a perfect jolly afternoon, with the result that quite a large number of ladies and gentlemen visited the enclosure and thoroughly enjoyed the entertainment. This was the third meeting provided by the Gymkhana Club this season, and like its predecessors produced several fine races with exciting finishes. The band of the Royal West Kent provided music during the afternoon. Brief results of the events are as follows:—

1-4 p.m.—*UN REVOIR* CUP—Presented—THREE QUARTER MILE FLAT RACE HANDICAP—For all China Ponies. Jockeys who have won an official race in Hongkong or China 2 lbs. extra; non-winning Jockeys allowed 5 lbs. Entrance fee \$5. 2nd Prize: \$25.

Messrs. Macdonald and Alderton's *Banana*, 1st inst.

Mr. Darius' *Bonaventure*, 1st 8lbs.

(Mr. Gegg) 2

Mr. Simcock's *Mick*, 9st 11lbs.

(Mr. Simcock) 3

Captain Leslie's *Ledbury*, 9st 10lbs.

(Captain Leslie) 0

Mr. Gedge's *Subterfuge*, 11st 7lbs.

(Hon. Mr. May) 0

Mr. Cruickshank's *Black Cherry*, 1st 12lbs.

(Mr. Cruickshank) 0

At the village end Mr. Cruickshank had a spill, and fortunately escaped unharmed. *Banana* was running wild with a handful of air for ballast, the old one was looked on in scorn. But when it was reported that whisky and soda were to be tabooed—the authority of an export on athleticism being cited—they also formed into line. And now the community is swinging Indian clubs and boating dumb-bells with an enthusiasm and *slang* that would delight old Caesar Augustus or Marie Corelli.

Old Caesar was a don at heavy weights. We are in the classics (freely translated) that he knocked a couple of tribunes over two chairs, down a flight of stairs, through the front parlour, and into the pantry—where the cook was writing out her "notice to leave"—by the wind raised when he swung his beaker aloft. Nero did the same thing with his bread, but Nero is no class. If the "burly" gladiators of Hongkong go in for physical exercises there is no knowing where it will end. It is the pride of youth to punch his biceps and invite his friends to "feel that"—while he slowly and dramatically clenches his fist, and raises his arm. And the highest crime in the calendar is for the friend to say that he "feels nothing" and then produce an arm like a corded vine.

But when men whose highest ambition for years has been to lounge in an arm-chair from morning until night, and whose hardest task has been to fetch a pen-wiper for themselves, when these people begin to trot around like hens on a hot girdle and pretend that they enjoy it, there is trouble ahead.

Medicines have been thrown to the dogs and "all well" is the cry. But is it? Friendships of long standing have been dissolved over the question of an inch of knotted cord in a man's arm. Gentle maidens are qualifying for a bout with Hackenschmidt or the Terrible Turk. And unless the Legislative Council is called together at once and Mr. Robert Shawan is allowed to give vent to the feelings of the restrained, and unambitious section of the community, we shall find ourselves dominated by a race of Amazons ready and able to enforce their behests. In the home, in the office, in the street and in the boudoir there is frantic talk of muscular development. And the Irish policemen who were going in for jujutsu are now turning their attention to weights and measures, grips and Greco-Roman falls, breast stiffeners, hand shacklers, and slaps for the solar plexus.

The war has faded out of sight; plenipotentiaries may wrangle for a month of Sundays if they like, but the males of Hongkong and great part of the demobil

SHIPPING JETSAM.

18th inst.

MORE COOLIE FOR AFRICA.

The s.s. *Katherine Park* sailed at 10 o'clock last night for Durban direct, having 1,350 coolies in transit from Chefoo and Tientsin, and a quantity of cargo from this port.

It is notified in the *Gazette* that a rock has been discovered, with six feet of water on it at L. W. S. to the NE. of East point of Stenecotters' Island, situated N. 36° E., 1,350 feet from the Trocas Rock buoy. This rock will be marked, from the 1st August, by a white nun buoy, with *Trocas* in black letters thereon. From the same date, the *Trocas* Rock buoy will be a white nun buoy, with *Trocas* in black letters thereon.

18th inst.

The *Dredger*, a newly-built Dutch vessel for dredging purposes, is now sailing to China for service in Shanghai.

Mr. J. de Loth, chief assistant of the Hongkong agency of the M. V. Company has taken up a similar position at Sydney.

The Nippon Yusen Kaisha has decided to open a Kobe-Gensan service, via Nagasaki. The first steamer was to leave Kobe on the 9th inst.

Wreckage has been sighted in the Atlantic, apparently that of the missing Hamburg-American liner *Castilla*. The *Castilla* carried a crew of 27. Her loss is attributed to an explosion.

The French s.s. *Melita*, which for the past six months has been chartered to the Mitau Bishi Goshi Kwaisha and is now at the Kosuge Patent Slip, Nagasaki, has been sold to the charterers. It is expected she will be renamed the *Kourou-maru*.

The s.s. *St. Regulus* furnished three more delinquents at the Magistracy this morning. George Conway, fireman, and Lewis Hamy, cook, were found behaving in a riotous and disorderly manner in Pottenger Street last night. They were rolling about, singing and making a noise while Conway was holding up a bottle half filled with whisky. Their spree cost them \$5 each, by order of Mr. Hazeland, James Elliott, drunk and incapable, was fined \$3.

Peter Rasmussen, the third of the seamen who remained in the Colony, unlawfully, after their ship, the s.s. *Adato*, sailed, was before the Court this morning. He left the steamer on the 10th inst. on account of alleged ill-treatment on board at the hands of the captain and officers, and having no means of subsistence wandered away to the hills above the Happy Valley, and was found there the next evening in a starving and exhausted condition, which necessitated his removal to the Government Civil Hospital, where he was detained for treatment until this morning. Rasmussen stated that he was a Danish subject, and so the master was reported to the Danish Consul, but the latter refused to have anything to do with the case as the man was a self-confessed deserter, and should be prosecuted. When placed before Mr. F. A. Hazeland defendant admitted his desertion from the vessel, and was sentenced to three weeks' hard labour, and, in the event of the vessel's returning to this port before the expiration of the sentence, he was to be placed on board of her.

Captain Jarvis, of the barque *L. Irwin*, yesterday ordered his steward Ching Ray to transfer some bags of flour from the tank in which they were kept on board, to a sampan and then take them ashore. The steward reported that he had transferred the bags, 24 in all, but the Captain knew there ought to have been 31 or 32 bags in the tank, and as the steward was responsible he would have to produce the other bags. Captain Jarvis stated that he then went to the pantry, and in the steward's locker found five of the bags. He called the chief officer and pointed out the bags to him, and then went on deck, saying he had to go on shore but would return in one hour and said by that time the steward must find the missing bags. "The flour was going bad, so I sold it on shore, and had to make up the proper number," said the captain. The steward, he continued, had entire control of the pantry, but had a pantry boy under him, and while it was possible, he did not think that it was probable, that the flour could have been transferred from the tank to the pantry—a distance of 30 feet—without the steward's knowledge when he returned on board the steward reported that there were five more bags in the tank, and he supposed the sampan men had left them. The captain then went along the deck and called the chief officer, and together they went to the pantry and looked into the locker, only to find the five bags were gone. He then charged the steward with the theft. At this stage of proceedings before Mr. Hazeland this morning Mr. R. D. Atkinson, of Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon, appeared and said he had just been instructed to defend the accused, and would ask for a remand to prepare his defence. Defendant was asked to state if he could put up bail, and, if so, how much, when he replied, "Obi \$2,000 or \$3,00." The case was remanded until Saturday, bail being allowed in the sum of \$100."

20th inst.

The s.s. *Indravelli* is expected here in a few days from Durban, en route to the North. She is bringing 500 re-patriated coolies from South Africa.

The third engineer of the Norwegian s.s. *Frl* got into trouble last evening as a result of which he had to appear at the Magistracy this morning on the double "d" charge and pay \$3 in addition to \$1.50 as compensation to a coolie for damaging his richelieu.

MERCHANT VESSELS SEIZED BY JAPAN.

The total number of foreign steamers captured by the Japanese up to the 30th ultmo. was 54, with an aggregate tonnage of 131,512. Divided according to their flags, they are as follows:

British	22
Russian	16
German	6
Norwegian	3
French	3
Austrian	2
Dutch	2
American	1

The steamer *Rohilla-maru*, owned by the Oshiro Steamship Company of Tokyo, struck a sunken rock at Nasamisato, near Idzukushima, at daylight on the 7th inst. When the crew left the vessel it was making water rapidly. As the *Rohilla-maru*, the vessel will be well known to foreigners, being an old P. & O. boat.

At 2 o'clock on the 7th inst., the steamer *Aohura-maru* came into collision with the *Zentho-maru* between Tushima and Iki. The latter steamer was sunk, and the crew was rescued by the *Konoura*. The *Zentho-maru* was a vessel of 323 tons, owned by Mr. Ikeda of Sase.

A decision given in the appeal of Messrs. Charles Nelson & Co., San Francisco, shippers of cargo by the captured ship *Thoma* is pub-

lished in the *Official Gazette* of June 30th. The cargo, consisting of 8,920 casks of corned beef, 15 pieces and 9 bundles of bar steel and iron, and a case containing parts of machinery, was confiscated on the ground that the goods were contraband under the Convention concluded in 1856 at Paris. According to Lieutenant Ukawa, Commander of the Japanese warship *Takachiho*, which captured the *Tacoma*, the captain of the American steamer and others, says the *Official Gazette*, these goods were shipped at Seattle under instructions of Major-General Desnois, a Russian agent at Shanghai, and the steamer left the American port on January 5th for Vladivostock. When the vessel approached the Okhotsk Sea, she was ice-bound, and drifted for about ten days. Escaping from the danger, she resumed her voyage on March 13th, but was captured on the morning of the following day 40 nautical miles southwest of Shibetinbara point, Kurile islands, Japan Mail.

[It will be noted that although it is stated that the decision in the appeal has been given, the terms of the decision are not stated, so that the really important part of the tale is omitted.—EP, H.K.T.]

21st inst.

The Boston Steamship Company has been awarded the contract for the carriage of United States Government passengers and stores between Puget Sound and Manila.

OFFICERS OF THE CHINA.

The letter "K" figures prominently on the liner *China*. There are Chief Officer E. P. Kitt, Second Officer J. C. Kitchen and Third Officer E. Kitis, all good men of the sea, not to mention some other K's among the crew. And over them all is "Ninety-fathom" Freile, the veteran commander, who hates shoal water, and that veteran pilot of the line, O. K. Freeman, who has grown gray in the service of the Pacific Mail and has done a great deal to make the Oriental service popular and efficient.

COLLISION IN SHANGHAI.

22nd inst.

Late on Friday night the H.A.L. steamer *Brigadier* dropped down river on the way to sea; when abreast of the Standard Oil Wharf, a large junk dropped anchor right in the steamer's course. The *Brigadier* at once shifted her helm to avoid running the junk down and in doing so crashed into the starboard of the *El Dorado*, which was lying close without any steam up. The *El Dorado* was struck astern on the port quarter having some of her plates stove in. The *Brigadier* rebounded and then struck the *El Dorado* amidships doing considerable damage to the deck fittings. The *Brigadier* in swinging clear of the *El Dorado* fouled the steamer *Hindo* and carried away the latter vessel's port boat and damaged her deck fittings. After getting firmly clear the *Brigadier*, which suffered but little damage, proceeded on her way to sea. The other two vessels will have to receive considerable repairs.

THE "SULLY."

18th inst.

We learn from a recent arrival from Haiphong that the last lot of gear required for the further salvage operations in connection with the cruiser *Sully*, has now been received from Hongkong and placed on board the stranded vessel. This consists of three centrifugal pumps, 6', 9', and 12', capable of pumping 8,000 tons of water per hour; one Ingersoll-Sergeant's duplex air compressor, with drills, pins and tubes, for boring the rock under the cruiser. The dynamite required will be locally manufactured. The vessel is afloat, but cannot be got off the pinnacle of rock, which holds her captive, until after the cofferdam has been got under her and the rock blasted. The cofferdam is in thorough repair, and is ready to "go under" at the next spring tides, which occur about the end of this month. The weather at present prevailing is somewhat variable, but the sea is moderate, and once the cofferdam can be got in place it is believed that the rest will prove simple.

CRUISE OF THE "VIGILANTE."

THE FIRST RIVER GUNBOAT AT POSE.

21st inst.

Our Wuchow correspondent writes—For the first time in its history, the town of Poze on the West River was visited the other day by a foreign man-of-war. The French river gunboat *Vigilante*, which has just completed a two months' cruise on the West River, calling at the various ports, had the distinction of affording the inhabitants of Poze the first view they have had of a man-of-war. Leaving Canton, the *Vigilante* proceeded to Wuchow where a week was spent. The gunboat then called at Kweishien. It had been intended to continue the journey up the river, but owing to the shallowness of the water the idea had to be abandoned and the *Vigilante* proceeded to the port of Nanning. The vice-roy of Canton had issued orders to the officials at the various ports to accord every attention and assistance to the gunboat, with the result that the cruise proved extremely enjoyable and free from annoyances. At Nanning the Bishop of Kwangsi boarded the vessel and was conveyed to Lungchow. At that port the *Vigilante* had to make a stay of two weeks, the provisions and stores having run short. A fresh supply was received from Tonquin, whereupon it was decided to visit Poze, which until that time had been beyond the radius of cruising river gunboats. Nothing of importance occurred at Poze and the pioneer among war vessels returned to Canton, calling at Wuchow en route.

John Eagan, petty officer in charge of the cutter, said: I was going from the U.S.S. *Callao* to the *Zafiro*. I saw the *Bailey* on my port bow coming from Blake Pier and steering to pass to the eastward of the *Zafiro*. She was close up to me before I saw her. She did not attempt to get out of my way, but came straight on and ran into me, striking me about two feet from the bow on the port side. I could not see any one on the deck of the launch. My boat is a four-oared cutter-gig. When the collision took place three of my men were knocked overboard. The police launches appeared within a minute, and they threw a life-buoy and P.C. 77 (Douglas Faley) jumped over-board and saved one of the men who could not swim.

Chau Cheung Kau, coxswain of the *Bailey*, said: I was on my way from Blake Pier to Bailey's works in Kowloon Bay. I saw the cutter first about 100 yards off on my port bow. I could not see her before because a Manila steamer was in the way. (He showed with models that the cutter was going to eastward and she was struck on the starboard side.)

Engine Boy, one of the crew of the *Callao*'s cutter, corroborated the evidence given by Eagan.

Mr. Taylor said:—Chau Cheung Kam was not keeping a proper lookout. He shaved the bows of the *Zafiro* too close, and took no proper steps to avoid a collision. His certificate is suspended for two months.

IMPEACHMENT OF CHOU FU.

The Grand Council has transmitted an Imperial Rescript dated 20th May to Viceroy Chang Chih-tung to the effect that Chou Fu, the acting Viceroy of Liang Kiang Province, having been impeached as unfit for the services either for domestic administration or for diplomatic affairs Chang Chih-tung is ordered to investigate the matters for which Chou Fu is impeached and report upon the same without any concealment for the perusal of the Throne.

The items of impeachment against Chou Fu by Censor Huang Chang-nien are:—

1.—While Chou Fu was the Governor of Shantung he injured many of China's rights by violating the original agreement with Germany regarding railway concessions, by giving special rights to that country and receiving a decoration from the German Emperor.

2.—The like office at Nanking was formerly under a Taotai who acted as the director while the Provincial Treasurer was the Associate Director but under Chou Fu's regime at Nanking he appointed a relative, Taotai Chen, as the director of the like office and abolished the system of having Provincial Treasurer as associate director so as to avoid any interference from him.

3.—The expectant officials who wish to become acting magistrates of departments and districts go to Chou Fu and fix up the price to obtain the appointment and when everything is ready for appointment a formality is carried out so as to avoid criticism from outside people.

4.—Chou Fu and his subordinates received bribes amounting to 300,000 taels for allowing export of rice at Chikoukow of Shennomiao in Yang-chow.

5.—Tuan Fang, the former acting Viceroy at Nanking, had reorganized the normal and military colleges at Nanking but after the regime of Chou Fu he has arbitrarily revised the systems and lessened the number of students.

6.—Taotai Chou Hsia-hai (of Kiangsu), a son of Chou Fu, behaves as he likes and when Taotai Tseng had bought an appointment at Tatung the transaction was done by Taotai Chou. When the matter was made public by a servant the servant was decapitated on the allegation that he was a Boxer.

7.—German subjects were appointed at the military college at Nanking and Kiangnan arsenals by which Chou Fu flatters that country.

8.—Chou Fu allowed the German warships to survey land men and hoist flags on the island of Lientao near Tai-chow and caused an important diplomatic affair.

9.—Chou Fu allowed Germans to use ground under Shih-tsuan-han fort which threatens the defense of the city of Nanking.—The *Sinwuan-pao*.

We avail ourselves of the opportunity to arrange, among the geographical names in a better order; some new phrases make the code more comprehensive and the indications more precise; the Far-East has been divided into several sections and it will be known, from a glance at the first symbol of each signal, which is the section concerned.

At the same date, night signals will be introduced, to communicate the information received after sunset.

The daily signals (of barometer, wind, at gutter, etc., etc.) will still be made by means of flags, but the new International Code will be used instead of that of Marryat. The particulars are found in the large edition of the *Sicawei* code.

Believe me, Sir,

BOXER INDEMNITY.

The sums to be paid to Powers concerned within 5 days from the 2nd July are as follows:

Germany 4,970,917.95 marks

Astro-Hungary 203,700.83 kronen

Belgium 500,776.05 francs

Spain 8,943.75

U.S. 492,435.44 dollars

France 4,684,727.62 francs

Great Britain 1,138,214.08. 10d.

Portugal 2,150,165.4d.

Italy 1,759,261.46 francs

Japan 724,487.16 yen

Holland 24,160.69 florins

Russia 3,266,464.32 roubles

Sweden and Norway 2,717.78. 3d.

International Club 2,458.78. 3d.

Germany, Astro-Hungary, Belgium, U.S., France, Great Britain Italy and Holland preferred T.T.; Astro-Hungary at Vienna and New York; Japan preferred to receive the sum at London in pounds sterling to be handed over to the Japanese Minister at London at the rate of 76.3 per pound sterling while Russia at the rate 1,000,000 to 1,000,000 roubles.

Early on Sunday morning, says the *Japan Chronicle* of 11th inst., the dead body of a girl was found on board the N.D.L. steamer *Prinz Waldemar*, lying in Kobe harbour. The body was brought ashore by the Water Police and once submitted to medical examination which supported the suspicion that murder had been committed.

The police at once began investigations, and were not long in discovering aboard the *Prinz Waldemar* thirteen young Japanese women ranging in age from 17 to 22, who had been smuggled aboard and were destined for a life of semi-slavery in distant Far Eastern ports.

The women were discovered hidden beneath canvas in one of the starboard lifeboats of the steamer and were at once brought ashore.

Two lascars of the crew of the *Prinz Waldemar* and several Japanese are now under arrest charged with complicity in the death of the girl and with shipping the others.

Three sailors of the crew of the *Prinz Waldemar* and several Japanese are now under arrest charged with complicity in the death of the girl and with shipping the others.

Two lascars of the crew of the *Prinz Waldemar* and several Japanese are now under arrest charged with complicity

during such an interval. The adverse balance of foreign trade, which had been righted during the last few years after the Japan-China War of 1894-5, has again recurred since the outbreak of hostilities, the amount of imports for the half-year just ended aggregating the extraordinary figure of 140 million yen. There is no prospect of this state of things being reversed in the near future. Moreover, the amount of foreign loans has reached 800 millions, and in future Japan will be called upon to make annual provision of 50 millions yet in payment of principal and interest. So long as the war lasts the exodus of gold may be prevented by means of the foreign-loan policy, but it is clear that after the restoration of peace a tremendous outflow of specie will ensue and a great strain will be thrown upon economic circles. To provide for this it is only proper that Russia should be called upon to make compensation. The loss has been suffered by Russia's action, and as Russia originally provoked the war she must be held responsible for the damages suffered by her action.

The *Nippon* speculates on the possibility of the peace negotiations ending in failure, or, even if a peace treaty is ratified, of Russia failing in its performance owing to the revolutionary disturbances. "We are sure," writes our contemporary, somewhat warningly, "that the Government has studied the peace question in all its bearings, and there need be no fear that the victory bought by the blood of thousands of brave men will be lost by the tongues of two or three diplomats. It may safely be trusted that peace with honour will be secured at the forthcoming meeting of the peacemakers. Possibly the Peace Conference may be brought to a satisfactory issue easier than is generally supposed, but at the same time it must be remembered that there are many instances in which realisation is very different from anticipation. Indeed, there is many a slip 'twixt the cup and the lip. At least it would not be unprofitable to suppose cases in which (1) the negotiations may fail through owing to a disagreement, and (2) though a peace treaty is ratified Russia is unable to fulfil its provisions in consequence of the revolutionary troubles. Russia is said to have declared that if she called off to pay an indemnity, it would be better that such money should be employed for the prosecution of the struggle than made a gift to Japan. Even, however, if Russia has made such a declaration, it must have been mere bluster not to be taken seriously, for it can hardly be supposed that there are not men in the Russian Government who see the folly of such a course. The cession of territory Russia may consider a blow to her prestige, but as this will not cause direct pain to her, it cannot be supposed that negotiations will be broken off on this score. All things considered, there seems to be less probability that the Peace Conference will end in failure than was at first expected. Russia's doings, however, are not always guided by the dictates of common sense, and therefore it is not at all improbable that a hitch may occur at any moment owing to some unforeseen incident. In case of a peace treaty being once ratified, Japan is not likely to repeat her experience of the Liaotung episode as far as she is concerned, but Russia may find herself unable to fulfil the provisions of the treaty owing to circumstances over which Japan has no control. Although the internal discord in Russia has not yet reached such a stage as to justify these apprehensions, there is no doubt that it is as deep-rooted as it is widespread, and no one can positively say that the trouble will not develop at any moment into all the dimensions and the horror of the French Revolution. Whatever may be the final outcome of such a political upheaval in Russia, there is scarcely any doubt that its effect will be felt in the fulfilment of the terms of peace by Russia. Frankly speaking, Japan has studied the peace question in all its aspects and possibilities, and therefore she will be equal to any emergency that may occur during the peace negotiations or alter the ratification of the terms at which the negotiators arrive.—*Japan Chronicle*.

THE ESCAPED CONVICTS FROM SAGHALIEN.

According to the *Japan Advertiser*, the fourteen Kurds who escaped from Saghalien and were brought to Yokohama for passage to Shanghai have applied through the French Consul to the Japanese Government for permission to remain in Japan. They earnestly petition the Government not to send them to Shanghai, where they fear they will fall again into the clutches of the Russians, offering as a testimony of their good intentions their desire to become naturalised citizens of Japan and loyal subjects of the Emperor. When it was pointed out to them by a representative of the administration of Kanagawa-ken that the prejudice of the Japanese against their supposed Russian blood and their inability to speak the vernacular of the country would render their effort to gain a livelihood in Japan a most precarious one, the escaped convicts vigorously asserted their ability to do hard work and reiterated their strong desire to settle in Japan, send for their wives and children, and become permanent residents. No decision had been come to regard to the application at the time our Yokohama contemporary wrote, but we should imagine that the authorities would be well advised to "pass them on" as originally intended.

CHINESE IN SINGAPORE.

In his report for 1901 upon the Chinese Protectorates Mr. Warren D. Barnes, Secretary for Chinese Affairs, states that the number of immigrants who arrived from ports in China was 204,796, being a reduction of 7 per cent., upon the figures for 1903 which were the highest ever known. He ascribes the falling off in immigration partly to the slackness of trade in the Colony and the Federated Malay States but principally to better harvests in South China and a lower price there of the staple food—rice. There is no reason to believe that the operations of the recruiting agency for the Transvaal have as yet had any effect upon the number of our immigrants.

The great majority of the arrivals in Singapore are, of course, passengers en route to other places. The number who arrived in Penang was 67,693 or twelve per cent less than in 1903. The return of movement of population in the Federated Malay States also shew a decrease in immigration. The number of adult female immigrants was 14,393 showing a reduction of one per cent only on the total for 1903 which was the highest previously known. It is very satisfactory to find that the proportion of females to males among adult immigrants is steadily rising.

In Singapore five unlawful societies were successfully dealt with, thirty aliens connected with them being banished. Two of these Societies had assumed the names and ritual of Triad Societies but there is no reason to believe that the old "Dangerous societies" are reviving. A registered Hulam Society the "Sin Nam Hap" was dissolved for complicity with one of those Triad Societies.

In Penang action was taken to break up a Society called the "Penglong" and three of the headmen were banished. This Society has been giving trouble in Penang and Province Wellesley for many years. The Societies which give trouble now are kinds of bad character

who group themselves round one or two individuals and live upon blackmail extorted from their more peaceable neighbours. They are rather "long-firms" than organised Societies and it is only by the banishment of the aliens who are the moving spirits in them that they can be successfully dealt with. The success of the action taken in Singapore was mainly due to a quarrel between two of these Societies. The member of each energetically assisted the Department in suppressing the other.

65 aliens were banished during the year as against 50 in the previous year. Twenty-eight of these men were banished as being habitual criminals, the rest as being concerned with secret Societies.

THE CHINA-BORNEO CO. LTD.

The N.D.L. s.s. *Borneo*, with Capt. F. Semblin in command, which arrived at this port from Sandakan yesterday, left that port on the 12th inst. for Hongkong and Shanghai, with a consignment of timber shipped at Kudat by the China Borneo Co. Ltd.

The Sabal s.s. *Borneo* which has been overhauled and provided with bilge-keels on the China Borneo Slipway, left for Jolo and Zamboanga on 23rd ult. We understand that very satisfactory results were obtained at the trial trip on Thursday. Her place on the Slipway was immediately occupied by the S.L. *Ara*.—B. N. B. Herald.

HARSHNESS TO CHINESE.

INDIGNITIES SAID TO BE ENDURED BY TOURISTS AND STUDENTS.

The Chinese whom our laws exclude from this country are those who live by manual labour, remarks a San Francisco exchange. There has never that we know of been any demand that students, travellers or genuine merchants should be prevented from going and coming at their pleasure. It is said, and probably with a good deal of truth, that Chinese who do not live by manual labour, and whose appearance indicates that they do not, are sometimes subjected to detention in unsavoury sheds and unsavoury companionship, and perhaps deported, by reason of informality in their papers. It is also claimed that by reason of these indignities to the merchant and aristocratic classes there is a growing disposition to boycott American trade. Assuming all this to be true, a deputation from the American Asiatic Association, which is composed of merchants and manufacturers interested in Oriental trade, have waited upon the President and lodged a strong protest against our exclusion laws as construed by our immigration officials.

Now it must be said at the beginning that the increasing strictness with which our exclusion laws are enforced is due absolutely and solely to many years of continuous experience with the notorious, barefaced, unblushing fraud and perfidy of the Chinese themselves in evading our laws. There is no dividing line between the Chinese merchant class and the Chinese coolie class. A "mercantile" concern occupying a ten-by-twelve store may have an unlimited number of "partners" who are shown to be such by the books of the concern, which they may never even see from one year's end to another. Any confidé desiring to enter the country may become an actual partner of one of these concerns by a nominal contribution to its "capital," whereupon he may enter the country as a merchant and go to work the next day as a coolie. These conscienceless people are not only sure of the aid of their own, conscienceless officials in China; presumably by paying for it—but find no difficulty in corrupting a certain number of our own officials, some of whom are now in the penitentiaries for that crime. The worst of the whole business is that this system of wholesale prey and bribery has the hearty approval of every Chinese who ever wore a pigtail, of every grasping American who desires to employ cheap labour, and of the legion of mush sentimentalists who infest all parts of the country, and especially New England.

If there could be any dependence whatever on Chinese official credentials there would be no trouble in securing courteous treatment at our ports for all Chinese whom our laws permit to enter the country. The present stringency is the result of the moral depravity of the Chinese people. The only possible remedy is the devising of some means by which Chinese who are entitled to enter the United States are furnished before they start with credentials which cannot be counterfeited from officials who cannot be corrupted.

LONG DISTANCE WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

THE "CAMPANIA'S" EXPERIENCE.

In June of last year it was announced, says the *Electrical Record*, that one of the steamers of the Cunard system had kept in wireless touch with one or the other shore during the trip across the Atlantic, and since that time it is said that overlapping of the messages when in mid-ocean has been the rule rather than the exception, the vessels of this line almost invariably getting in touch with the shore ahead before losing touch with that they were leaving. While under ordinary conditions, it would be quite satisfactory if the vessel were in touch with one shore or the other throughout the entire voyage, if a greater range were secured the system would be so much better and more reliable; and that this can be done satisfactorily was demonstrated by the recent trip of the Cunarder *Campania*, which arrived in New York early on the morning of Saturday, May 17th.

After leaving Liverpool on the preceding Saturday, the *Campania* began to receive messages when 300 miles out from Poldhu, and daily after that many messages were received relating to current events of the utmost interest to the passengers. On Tuesday morning the Cunard bulletin announced that during the night the *Campania* had been in direct communication both with England and America; wireless messages were received from the Marconi stations at Poldhu, England, and at Cape Cod, Mass. The messages from England were sent out by Reuter's agency, and those from America by the Associated Press. The signals were strong and clear. The first message from America was received about 3 o'clock in the morning, when the *Campania* was about 1,600 miles distant from Cape Cod and 1,000 miles distant from Poldhu.

On Wednesday, when the *Campania* was almost in mid-ocean, being 1,600 miles from Liverpool and 1,600 miles from New York, messages were received from both shores, and again on Thursday signals from both stations were recorded. The Cunard bulletin published on Thursday on the *Campania* contained news received from Poldhu when the vessel was 2,000 miles from that station. These messages were among the longest ever received over so great a distance. They were strong and clear, and it was evident that communication could have been kept up from Poldhu longer had not the approach of the vessel to the Cape Cod station made it advisable for the Poldhu station to stop sending. Thus it will be seen that the

FREIGHT MARKET.

Messrs. Lamke and Rogge write in their fortnightly circular of the 15th inst., as follows:—There is no improvement in coast freights to report. Disengaged steamers find it very difficult, if not impossible, to secure anything like paying employment, and low freights have been taken just to keep the boats moving. It is to be hoped, that the period of depression, which the market is passing through, will not be so prolonged and of such a severe nature as apprehended in some circles; it must be admitted, however, that on the whole, the situation, so far as the early future is concerned, does not look very healthy.

The absence of demand from the Southern rice ports continues to be very unpleasantly in evidence, and again not a solitary charter is reported from Ningpo to Hongkong, Philippines, Java or Japan. Saigon to this, a couple Chinese-owned boats, plying regularly in the trade, have with difficulty managed to pick up on the berth small parcels, thus securing a total cargo of about 10,000 to 15,000 piculs each at 6 to 8 cents per picul. The latter figure may be taken as representative of the market.

Hankow advises indicate cargo to be a little more plentiful lately; but liners appear to be able to comfortably handle all the cargo available for shipment. The rate to this stands at about 29/32 cents.

To load at Iwito for Yokohama a steamer has been taken up on basis of 28 cents per picul.

From Toulon to Canton a charter is on record at \$1.80 per ton.

Yangtze rates have continued on the downward move, and there is little, if any, inquiry for tonnage. Latest quotations are Wuhs to Swatow 17 candareens, Wuhs/Canton about same.

Whilst several steamers have succeeded in securing full cargoes upwards from here at as much as 30 cents, outward business from Newchwang to the South has once more been in an absolutely lethargic state.

As for Japan coal freights, there have been fixtures Moji/Hongkong at \$1.40, Kuchinoza/Singapore at \$1.35, and Moji/Saigon at \$3.00 per ton.

On monthly terms, three fresh settlements are on record as per list overleaf.

SAIL FREIGHTS:—Nothing fresh to report under this head.

Salton-tonnage loading or to load.—For Baltimore and New York, British bark *Lutwitz*, arrived 3rd June. Disengaged.—British ship *Travancore*, 2,200 tons (left May 1st for Port Angeles, but was towed back June 8th after having been aground in Harlem Bay. Departures.—British ship *Sterna Lucia*, July 1st for Royal Roads.

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

Selling.

London—Bank T.T.	1/10
Do demand	1 to 11/16
" 4 months' sight	1 to 13/16
France—Bank T.T.	2.30
America—Bank T.T.	45
Germany—Bank T.T.	1.92
India T.T.	140
Do demand	141
Shanghai—Bank T.T.	71
Singapore T.T.	6 %
Japan—Bank T.T.	92
Java—Bank T.T.	123

Buying.

4 months' sight L/C.	1/10 to 15/16
6 months' sight L/C.	1/11 to 1/16
60 days' sight San Francisco & New York	20
4 months' sight	47
30 days' sight Sydney and Melbourne	1/11/16
4 months' sight France	2.40
6 months' sight	2.42
4 months' sight Germany	1.07
Bar Silver	27/316
Bank of India and I.C.	24
Bank of England and I.C.	2
Sovereign	10.57

OPIUM QUOTATIONS.

To-day's quotations are as follows:—	
Malwa New	@ 1,175
" Old	@ 1,250/1,280
" Older	@ 1,325
" Oldest	@ 1,380
Per chest	
Patna New	@ 1,095
Benares New	@ 1,055
Persian (Paner)	@ 780/800

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

JUNK Bay is added to the list of Ports of the Colony.

LIEUT. G. P. Lammett has been appointed a captain in the Hongkong Volunteer Corps.

A *Gazette* notification states that no person shall keep a boarding house for Chinese Emigrants unless he shall have taken out a licence.

MR. J. F. Boulton has been appointed to act as assistant Director of Public Works during the absence of Mr. P. N. H. Jones, with effect from the 3rd inst.

No dog brought from Penang and the Federated Malay States will be permitted to land in this Colony for a period of six months, from the 10th inst.

ACCORDING to a Nagasaki despatch, it is reported that Madame Rojestrinsky will leave St. Petersburg shortly for Japan, in order to see her husband.

The Extradition Treaty between Great Britain and the Republic of Cuba, for the mutual extradition of fugitive criminals, is printed in the current issue of the *Gazette*.

FROM and after Saturday, the rate of postage on letters from Hongkong and British postal agencies in China to Australia will be 4 cents for each half ounce or fraction thereof.

Mr. W. C. Jack, Captain Major, and fourteen divers left in the a.m. *Fri* this morning for Haiphong, whence they will proceed to the scene of the *Sully's* stranding, there to continue the salvage operations.

The British squadron, comprising the flagships *Glory*, the cruisers *Andromeda*, *Astrea*, *Novara*, *Adventure*, and *Hogue*, and the destroyers *Wingfield*, *Hawky*, *Fame*, *Oliver*, and *Virago*, arrived at Chefoo on the 10th.

RAUBS.

The arrangement made between the Government and the Raub Co. to deepen Bukit Komai shaft to 1,500 ft. has unfortunately come to an end, the company concluding that it is inadvisable to incur any further expenditure on this joint shaft.

Mr. E. H. the Governor has been pleased under instructions from the Secretary of State for the Colonies to recognise provisionally, pending the issue of an Exequatur, Mr. J. Gascon Gonzales de Bernardo, as Consul for Chile at Hongkong.

THE public will be interested to learn, says the <